INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
13

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL XIX NO 223- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

VICEROY PROMULGATES CURRENCY ORDINANCE.

Fresh Taxation Feared In The Wake Of Collapse Of 18d Ratio

"CHRONICLE" FORECAST COMES TRUE.

In the course of his financial forecast on Saturday last, our Special Commercial Correspondent made the following significant comments on the Government policy of financial muddle:—

The London sterling pound is tottering, and if the relation of the sterling paper breaks away from the gold standard it will be an earthquake shock to the industrial world. While the National Government in England is making Herculean efforts to stop the collapse of the sterling, the Government of India seems to be in a state of suspended animation. But the tide of depression waits for no Government and is advancing like an avalanche. **By following a policy of "wait and see' and wobbling tactics, there is every risk of the Government being badly caught in the whirlpool of a threatening crisis.** Like the Labour Cabinet, they may wake up one morning and find themselves on the brink of a disaster.

TAXATION BY ORDINANCE.

If such an emergency unfortunately arises, the Government will be forced to resort the taxation by ordinance. By their policy of supine indifference and vacillation, the Simla gods seems to be unconsciously preparing the ground for a crisis.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSES BUSINESS

All Banks To Have Holiday To-Day

"CHRONICLE" FORECAST COME TRUE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPEAL TO INDIAN PUBLIC.

"Throw Your Influence Into Scale For Courage At A Moment Of National Trial."

—:o:—

The following Press Communique is issued by the Deputy Controller of the Currency's office, Bombay:—

"His Excellency the Governor-General has issued an Ordinance temporarily relieving Government from the obligation under the Currency Act, 1927 to sell gold or sterling."

ALL BANKS CLOSED.

In view of the financial developments in London and their reaction on the Indian financial situation, the Government of India have asked all Local Governments to declare to-day, September 22nd, a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, The Government of Bombay, is, therefore, issuing a Gazette to this effect and all Banks will be closed to-day 22nd.

TAXATION BY ORDINANCES?

The collapse of the Ratio has considerably added to the burdens of the Finance Member. It is strongly rumoured that the following new taxes will be imposed to meet the deficit:—

(1) Re-imposition of excise duty on Indian mill cloth at one anna per lb.

(2) Extra 5 per cent duty on imported piece-goods.

(3) Extra 4 as. duty per oz. on imported silver.

It is stated that detailed proposals of new taxation will be placed before the Legislature in the current session or a special session may be summoned shortly.

But since the terrific march of events upsetting the pound in England and the Exchange ratio in India, rumour is persistent that Government will hurry up taxation proposals even by an Ordinance.

"PURELY TEMPORARY MEASURE.

Snowden Bent On Balancing Budget.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Government officials emphasised that departure from the gold standard must only be regarded as purely a temporary measure, and that there was all the difference in the world between the country going off the gold standard with a balanced budget and departing from the standard with an unbalanced budget.

Treasury officials also reiterated that Mr. Snowden was determined at all costs to balance the Budget, which meant that the situation was far less serious than might otherwise have been the case.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT CABINET DECISION

Reasons For The Step

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Both the announcements regarding Gold Standard, followed an unexpected meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, at which important decisions were taken for the support of the pound sterling. The reasons which led to this decision are as follows:—

Since the middle of July funds amounting to more than 20 million sterling have been withdrawn from London market. During the last few days, withdrawals of foreign balances had so sharply accelerated that the Government felt bound to take the above-mentioned decision. This decision will not, of course, affect the obligations of His Majesty's Government or the Bank of England, which are payable in the foreign countries.

It has been arranged that the Stock Exchange shall not be open on the 21st September, the day on which Parliament is passing the necessary legislation. This will not, however, interfere with the business of the current settlement on the Stock Exchanges which will be carried through as usual. It is emphasised that there is no occasion for alarm, and that Government will not hesitate to take any further measures considered necessary.—Reuter.

The announcement regarding Great Britain of Gold Standard and rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England to 6 p.c. caused a great stir in the commercial circles this morning. Everybody believed that the Exchange Ratio will be reverted to 1/4 but in the absence of any news from the Indian Government there prevailed considerable uncertainty.

SHARE MARKET SUSPENDS BUSINESS.

There was an informal meeting of the members of the Native share market and the President suspended business for a day. The Board will again meet in the afternoon to consider the situation. There was no business either in shares or Government securities.

ALL EXCHANGE STOPPED.

It is reported that there was a meeting of the City Bankers today and they have telegraphed Simla Government for instructions. In the mean time all Exchange is stopped.

BULLION SHOOTS UP.

Thus when there was a deadlock in one part of the city, Bullion and cotton markets recorded sharp advances.

ADVANCE IN COTTON PRICES.

Cotton market which was due to open at Rs. 140 for Broach A/M. delivery opened at Rs. 141 and advanced immediately to Rs. 147/4. There was some long-liquidation which resulted in relapse to Rs. 144/8 but prices again rallied to Rs. 146.

DEMAND FOR BULLION.

There was extensive demand for gold and silver. But sellers were nervous. Ready silver prices rose to Rs. 46 and 1st settlement was pushed up to Rs. 46/4. Bar Gold spot prices advanced to Rs. 21/15 and forward contracts were placed at Rs. 22 and Rs. 22/2.

Linseed and Wheat market ruled flat and prices were slightly better. Wheat is quoted at Rs. 3-10-6, while linseed is placed at Rs. 5/12/6.

FURTHER JUMP IN PRICES

Sequal To Govt. Communique

After the raccept of the Gover 2-30 p.m.

After the receipt of the Government Communique, Gold prices advanced to Rs. 22/9 and silver advanced to Rs. 47/4.

Cotton prices jumped to Rs. 152 for Broach A.M. delivery but some profit taking eased off prices to Rs. 149.

IN SYMPATHY WITH LIVERPOOL COTTON

3 p.m.

Liverpool cotton market was due to open at a decline of 18 points but owing to collapse of sterling, it opened strong at a rise of 42 points. This news hardened prices of Broach A.M. to Rs. 154 per candy.

Liverpool Market Firm.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.
10-10 a.m.

Liverpool Cotton market opened firm owing to depreciation of sterling. It is difficult to form an opinion until the value of sterling in Gold is known.

BIG DEMAND FOR GOLD

Operators Suffer Losses.

There was big demand for gold and shorts were covering freely. It is said that big operators have incurred heavy losses on sales of options. Prices advanced to Rs. 23 for ready and Rs. 23/3 for the first settlement.

Silver Bar spot prices advanced to Rs. 47/12 and first settlement is quoted at 47/14.

Tendency At The Close.

7 p.m.

Later on, cables from London about maintaining Rupee-sterling ratio caused a sharp decline in the prices and were quoted as under:—Gold Rs. 22/2, Silver Rs. 46/8. Broach A/M. Rs. 147/8.

£30,000,000 GOLD IN INDIA.

Shipments To Britain?

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The "Financial Times," in an article, points out that under statutory obligations to India, it is laid down that sterling must be given in exchange for rupees.

Even now that the worst has happened to the pound, the British Government's obligations to India will not be rendered any more difficult. On any restoration of confidence, the Government of India will not experience trouble in effecting its annual sterling remittances.

Referring to exchange difficulties, the paper points out that there are still over £30,000,000 gold in India and shipments to Britain may be witnessed.—Reuter.

FIRE-WORK THROWN IN INDIAN RESTAURANT.

R. T. C. Delegates Alarmed While Dining.

WAS IT PRACTICAL JOKE?

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Diners at Indian restaurant in London this evening including a number of delegates to the Round Table Conference were considerably alarmed when a large firework was thrown in from the street which emitted a good deal of smoke before the managed extinguished it with his foot. Irate diners ran into the street to catch the thrower, but he had vanished. The firework was found to be harmless, and it is believed it was a practical joke.—Reuter.

HOARE APPEALS TO INDIA TO MAINTAIN FINANCIAL STABILITY.

PRESENT STERLING STANDARD TO BE MAINTAINED.

Following Gold And Increasing Sterling Value Of Rupee Now Is Out Of Question

LONDON, Sept. 21.

At opening of Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference to-day Sir S. Hoare made the following statement.

"You will expect me to refer to the announcement made this morning regarding the suspension of gold payments in this country. For sterling to be divorced even though only temporarily from gold is an event of international significance and I have no wish to minimise its importance, not only from the viewpoint of this country, but also from that of those whose currencies are to a greater or lesser degree linked with the sterling."

BALANCING BUDGET.

"It was to avert such a happening that a National Government was formed and all its efforts of which the first fruit was the balancing of budget have been directed to reestablishing confidence in British finance and British currency. There is no question that our system of national finance is as sound and honest as any in the world and that the inherent wealth and productive power of the Nation are almost limitless. Indeed the way had already been paved for a revival of the confidence in this country when a crisis broke upon us precipitated by the action not of British citizens, but of foreigners nervous as to conditions in their own countries and ignorant of the true position of Great Britain. For a temporary period, therefore, this country will be obliged to protect itself in the manner that has been announced this morning. The case must, however, be viewed in its true proportions."

SMUG SATISFACTION.

"At a moment when almost every other country is faced with large deficit, Great Britain is now balancing its budget. Most crushing burdens are being willingly shouldered by the tax-payer and drastic retrenchments are being made in all possible directions. Unemployment finance has been overhauled and borrowing for this purpose has been ended."

STEADY AS ROCK.

The basis for stability has thus been laid and foundations necessary for the full restoration of confidence have, I believe, been firmly secured. His Majesty's Government are convinced that at this moment the British people will remain as steady as rock and they will show their faith in their own currency standing by it in the knowledge that the whole effort of the Government will be directed to the restoration of stability."

ABOUT INDIA.

"You will be looking to me to add a few words in particular on the bearing of these events on India. I feel special responsibility in this crisis for India. Since the fixing on the rupee by statute at eighteen pence the sterling has, until to-day, been synonymous with gold and for all practical purposes the stability of Indian exchange has been based on sterling. Indian trade is financed through sterling. The greater part of India's external obligations is in terms of sterling. To follow gold and so increase the sterling value of rupee at this juncture is, I am sure you will agree, out of question."

LINKING RUPEE WITH STERLING.

"It has, therefore, been decided to maintain the present currency standard on a sterling basis. I am satisfied that this is the right course for India and is the most conducive to Indian interests. Government of India will, accordingly, continue the policy under which stability, in terms of sterling, has in the past been secured. Lord Willingdon has already announced that India must regard it as her immediate duty to devise means to weather the economic hurricane and has declared that the Government of India is determined to maintain the principles of sound finance that India has always followed."

STAND BY RUPEE!

"To those among you, expert in Indian finance and able to influence opinion, I would venture to address these words. There has been evidence for some time of a desire to convert rupees into sterling. The uncertain prospects of such an action is illustrated by what has just taken place. Patriotic Indians, however, and all who are zealous for India's wellbeing and constitutional progress must realise the importance of maintaining the stability of the currency. They can help by standing by rupee themselves and by urging their friends to stand by the rupee as well."

"A break in the rupee exchange on which the structure of Indian finance is built would create financial and economic crisis of the first magnitude, the consequences, of which in these days of crisis, it is impossible to foresee. His Majesty's Government are determined to use every means in their power to prevent such a calamity. I appeal to you, a most distinguished assembly of Indians representing almost every Indian interest, Princes and politicians, Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs and minorities to throw your great influence into the scales for courage, stability and determination, at a moment of national trial."—Reuter.

CURRENCY ORDINANCE.

Finance Member's Statement

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

In the Legislative Assembly today, Sir George Schuster made the following announcement. In view of the announcement that His Majesty's Government had decided to relieve the Bank of England of the obligation to sell gold, it was decided that it would be in the public interest to provide for temporary suspension, until the situation becomes clearer, of the statutory obligation of the Government of India to sell sterling or gold against rupees.

VICEROY SIGNS THE ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance suspending until further notice the operation of the appropriate section of the Currency Act of 1927 was accord-

(Continued on page 7).

Muslim Delegates' Ultimatum To British Ministers.

WILL JOIN GANDHIJI IF OUR DEMANDS ARE NOT CONCEDED.

MAHATMAJI TO CONFER WITH SHAFI, JINNAH AND ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Contrary to rumours it is reliably understood that Mahatma is prepared to accept the Muslim delegates' demands subject to revision and referendum of the entire Muslim community at a later stage. The period of this stipulation at present being discussed by Mussalmans who, on their part, will be prepared to give an ultimatum to the British Government that if Mahatma Gandhi's demand of "Purna Swaraj is not conceded after the Hindus having accepted the Muslim fourteen points for a certain period, they (Muslim delegates) will join Gandhiji in any movement that he may lead in the country after his return.

It is understood that the ultimatum will be supported by Sir Mahomed Shafi, Mr. Zafarullah Khan and Mr. Jinnah.

The Muslim delegates are meeting Gandhiji on Tuesday afternoon with a final decision.

NIZAM'S CLAIM.

Sir Akbar Hydari is insisting on the Prime Minister the restoration of Berars to the Nizam. In this connection he is meeting Mahatmaji on Tuesday evening.

Gandhiji is having private discussions with British politicians including Mr. Wedgwood Benn at Dorchester Hotel on Tuesday night.

Mahatma's postponed address to All-Party Members of Parliament is fixed up for Wednesday night in the House of Commons.

It is understood that the Premier has invited Pandit Malaviya for lunch at 10 Downing Street.

In view of the imminence of Hindu-Muslim negotiations Sardar Ujjalsingh has addressed letter to Gandhiji stressing the importance of participation of Sikhs, stating that no settlement would be acceptable unless it secores to the Sikhs minimum necessary for self-preservation.—A.P.

GANDHIJI TO MAKE ANOTHER PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON WEDNESDAY.

—:o:—

Accepts Invitations From Indian Community And Students For Welcome Address & Purse.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Having being fully occupied with discussing political issues with various leaders Gandhiji was not able to accept so far any invitation from the Indian community in London for an address of welcome.

The first privilege of formally presenting an address welcome to Mahatma has given to the Indian Students Central Association, whose president is Mr. Vajid Mahomood, an "old boy" of Aligarh. The function comes off on the 29th instant.

The address on behalf of the entire Indian community and the ceremony of presenting a purse to Mahatma will take place on October 3, the day after Gandhiji's birth-day. The function will be held under the joint auspices of the Indian Social Club, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Indian Gymkhana, Indian Women's Association and the Studen's Central Association.

Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu have accepted similar invitations for function organised by the students which come off on the 30th inst.

Gandhiji is making a second public announcement on Wednesday is addressing a public meeting under the auspicse of the Guildhouse Francisian Study Circle with Miss Modroyden as the Chairman. The subject chosen by the Mahatma for his address is "Voluntary Poverty."

(Federal Structure Committee Proceedings on page 5).

MAHATMA TO SHIFT FROM KINGSLEY HALL

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Though Mahatma prefers to stay in Bow due to pressure of work and as he has to attend various meetings with politicians and ministers Gandhiji, has decided to shift from Kingsley Hall, to a more central place on Tuesday so as to cause the least inconvenience to friends and visitors who desire to call on him.

British Farmers Start No-Tax Campaign.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Fifty Essex farmers were summoned to the Court for non-payment of tithe dues. The Court was filled with defendents and other members of the Essex Tithe payers Association which is organising resistance to unfair burden of tithe payments. The defendents urged that due to present depressed condition payment was impossible.

Prosecution though sympathetic towards farmers got distraint orders passed the farmers made demonstration outside the Court, and denounced the tithe charges as unjust.

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For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED PAID SHARE AGENTS for running concern, who declared 30 per cent. dividend Box No. 1165 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R5881

WANTED—An experienced INDIAN PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR for maintaining Colliery tramline in C. P. Those having worked in Railway preferred. Apply stating terms, etc. to Box No. 1162. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 5869

WANTED—CLERKS, CASHIER, two AGRICULTURIST EXPERTS and a GARDEN SUPDTT. for native States and different department. Apply with two annas stamps to Box No. 1169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5888

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to enlist members for credit membership department. Loans available by members at 9 per cent. interest. No Secondary or no deposit in advance required. Apply with one anna stamp to the METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A (2)

WANTED—A JUNIOR DRAWING MASTER for a Middle School, pay Rs. 30 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 30-3-60. Starting salary according to qualifications. First appointment on probation. Provident Fund benefits after confirmation. The candidate must have passed the Elementary Drawing Examination of Bombay University or any other equivalent examination. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 25th instant, latest. DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Jodhpur.
A 3657

WANTED—Educated and energetic gentlemen as DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS for appointing, training and assisting life insurance agents. Good prospects for capable men. Monthly salary Rs. 50—(50—10—100) plus Rs. 1-8 per day travelling allowance including conveyance and cooly expenses. Inter Class Railway fare. Bonus on Agent's business. Experienced men preferred. First class worker, though inexperienced, will be given training for one or two months in Head Office on Rs. 30 per month. Apply with photo to the Biggest Life Insurance Office of the Continent:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank, Ltd., Head Office for India: Delhi, Qutab Road, Post Box No. 117.
A 3532

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms kitchen, privy with flush-system, very sanitary and clean facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent, inquire on 1st floor to Mr. JAMSETJI SHROFF.
C 300

Books & Stamps.

LEO'S ASTROLOGICAL BOOKS, Rs. 11/4. LETTERWRITERS. COOKERYBOOKS Re. 1/- to 2/10/-. CHILDRENBOOKS. 1932 ANNUALS, HOBBIES, HANDICRAFT, EPHEMERIES, BIRTHDAYCARDS, NOVELS, NEWSPAPERS, KING & CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
L R 5892

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—4 Mules Asa Less Ltd., Make year 1914, gauge 2" 5/8" Steel carriage, 470 spindles, 6½" stretch equipped with latest Casablanca. High Draft System, in working order. Apply P. O. Box No. 439, Fort, Bombay.
N R5872

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P R 5870

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Trade Announcement.

TEA SEASON JUST COMMENCED—WANTED SPECIAL CANVASSING AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 100/ plus T. A. and handsome commission, for sale of Pure Nilgiri teas, packed in tins, packets and loose. Only experienced hands need apply. THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris).
T R5851

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EXPERT RAPID TRAINING in SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING Rs. 15/- full course. Monthly charges for Typewriting Shorthand Rs. 4/-, Accountancy Rs. 3/-, Filing Insurance Banking. Service guaranteed. Preparations for all COMMERCIAL AND L. C. C. EXAMINATIONS. Apply sharp LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 33, Meadows Street.
E R5803

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered). Sukkur Sind.
R R 5704

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs.4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-3-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday afternoon, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock (S.T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st September, 1931.
3060.

S. S. NAGATO MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on the 18th instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 3. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 22nd September 1931, that day having been declared a Public Holiday by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, in view of the financial developments in London and their reaction on the Indian financial situation.
J. G. RIDLAND, Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st September 1931.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of about 60 to 65 pairs of bullocks 12 to 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 2-10-1931.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender and no extension of time will be granted under any circumstances. The names of all the contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which should be endorsed "Tender" for the supply of Bullocks to the Health Department.

Forms of contract will be supplied on payment of one Rupee only to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The supply will have to be made in Bombay.

By the Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
J. S. NERURKER, Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department, Bombay, dated 21-9-1931.
3659.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Laxmi Buildings, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statements of Accounts and to elect two Directors and appoint Auditors and to transact other business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 16th September, 1931, to Wednesday, the 30th September, 1931 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. A. TARKHAD, Secretary.
Bombay, 25th August, 1931.
3562

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at 62, Medows Street, Fort, of teak and Black-wood Furniture made-to-order, Tilting Chesterfield Suits, Dining Table and chairs, Drawing Room Suits, Drawing Room Cabinets, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano, Kasriel tune Harmonium, Roll Top Table, Flie Proof Safe, Carved Pier Table, very valuable glassware, etc.

Property of Mr. H. W. Martin and others.

The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

KADLEY'S
NEOTHYMOL
SCIENTIFICALLY CREAM
Sole Agents—MUKT SHRI COOT.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Wolf of Wall Street, smashes The Love Market
GEORGE BANCROFT
In
"Ladies Love Brutes"
The Iron Bonds of Matrimony chained her to a Brute—See what happens.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Great Detective Drama
"ALIBI"
A Murder Mystery with an Amazing Climax
Featuring
AUSTIN TREVOR

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Irresistible as ever
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"
Charming All-Talking, Singing, Comedy.

Citizens of Bombay
COMING VERY SHORTLY
MADAN'S TALKIE OF DISTINCTION
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Watch the date
GLOBE TALKIES

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@23 Sept.
xNagato ,,	5901	18 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(x) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	29 Sept.	16 Oct.
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Shunko Maru	9th Sept.	23rd Sept
Argun ,,	24th ,,	7th Oct.
Sumatra ,,	26th ,,	10th ,,
Hague ,,	10th Oct.	23rd ,,

For particulars apply to:—
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Phone Nos. 22150, 25473. Telegrams "Steamer".

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with
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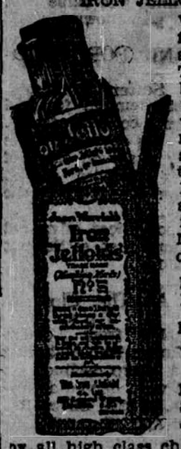

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CLAIM FOR CUSTODY OF MINOR CHILDREN

Suit Against League Of Mercy.

HIGH COURT DECREES IN FAVOUR OF FATHER

An interesting case to obtain the custody of two European minor children from the League of Mercy has been decided by Mr. Justice Kania in the Bombay High Court. In this case, the petitioner Ogwald Wickleft Noble sued Miss Mary Elizabeth Hutchins representing the League of Mercy for the custody of his two minor children, a son and daughter aged six and four years, respectively. It appeared that owing tao some unfortunate difference of opinion between the petitioner Noble and his wife, the petitioner left his home in June 1926 leaving two children in custody of his wife. Thereafter he paid Rs. 100 p.m. to his wife for her as well as the maintenance of the two children. The petitioner alleged that in October 1927, he found his two children unwell and neglected, and thereupon took away the children from the custody of his wife and arranged with the League of Mercy for their upkeep. He undertook to pay Rs. 50 p.m. for their upkeep to the League of Mercy. About this time, the petitioner's wife took proceedings against him in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and obtained a maintenance allowance of Rs. 30 p.m. from the court. The payment to the League of Mercy of Rs. 50 p.m. as well as of Rs. 30 to his wife became irregular and the wife had to issue warrants from the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the execution of the court's order.

CUSTODY REFUSED.

Subsequently, the petitioner's wife, obtained an employment at Abadan in the Persian Gulf in November 1930 and left India. Since then, the minor children are in the custody of the League of Mercy. In April, 1931, the petitioner became insolvent and applied for the reduction of the maintenance allowane of his wife which was reduced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 20 p.m. In June 1931, the petitioner applied to the League of Mercy for the custody of his two children, but they refused to comply with his request stating that the children were entrusted to them while the petitioner's wife was in Bombay, and that without the consent of both of them, they declined to give the custody of the children to the petitioner.

NOT JUSTIFIED IN LAW.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment observed that, in his opinion, the attitude of the League of Mercy in refusing to give custody of the children to the petitioner was not justified in law. The correspondence showed that petitioner had alone undertaken to pay Rs. 50 for the maintenance of the children. Having regard to the present financial circumstances of the petitioner, and certain information which the League received, the League apprehended that the welfare of the children would not be looked after by the petitioner, if the League delivered over the custody of the children to him. His Lordship remarked: "However on these mere suspicion, I do not think, I could, in view of the express words of the High Court Rule 857 read with section 491 CP.C., refuse the application of the petitioner.

In support of this, His Lordship quoted in his judgment 12 Bom. L. R. 891 in which it was laid down that "it is imperative for the Court before refusing the order asked for to find that there is a valid defence in law for not giving custody of the minors to the petitioner."

His Lordship observed that this was not the case where there was a contest for the custody of the children between husband and wife. Here the League of Mercy contended that the petitioner's two children were left in their custody with the consent of both the parents and as one of them was away at Abadan, they were unable to hand over the custody of the children to the petitioner.

ORDER IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFF.

In view of the High Court Rule No. 857, His Lordship passed order in favour of the plaintiff and further ordered that if and when the petitioner's wife returned to India, she should be allowed to see the children whenever she desired to do so. He also further directed that the petitioner should allow the representative of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India to see the children once a month. If it was found that the children were neglected or not properly looked after, it would be proper for the S. P. C. to report the matter to the League of Mercy and leave it to them to take such steps as they may be advised.

LEAGUE'S ATTITUDE NOT HOSTILE.

In regard to the cost of the suit, he said, he did not think the League adopted a hostile attitude against the petitioner unjustifiably or that they obstructed or delayed the delivery of the minor children to the petitioner. He thought that in their zeal for safeguard the interest of the minors, they had not correctly appreciated their position in law. Under the circumstances he did not pass orders in regard to costs.

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4. G. D. Dhavale
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6. L. G. Marathe
7. F. R. Meherjee
8. B. G. Mehta
9. S. G. Nadkarni
10. B. N. N. Iyengar
11. N. A. Potlshwalla
12. V. R. Rao (Distinction)
13. M. A. Sakhardande (Distinction)
14. J. D. Salcanha
15. V. V. Sapre (Distinction)
16. G. S. Sinker
17. S. S Iyer
18. D. N. Sonpatki
19. T. K. Narayanswami Iyer (Distinction)

COMPANY LAW.
1. C. F. Amroliwalla
2. N. A. Bhide
3. H. B. Contractor (Distinction)
4. N. B. Dhabhar
5. C. J. Kanga (Distinction)
6. B. E. Mody
7. J. F. Movdawalla (Distinction)
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COMMERCIAL LAW.
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4. Charles D'Cruz (Distinction)
5. N. B. Dhabhar
6. C. J. Kanga (Distinction)
7. B. E. Mody
8. J. F. Movdawalla (Distinction).
9. N. N. Iyer
10. R. J. Pandya (Distinction)
11. V. V. Sapre (Distinction)
12. T. K. Narayanswami Iyer (Distinction).

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.
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2. H. B. Contractor
3. Charles D'Cruz
4. K. H. Gorimar
5. B. G. Mehta. (Distinction)
6. B. E. Mody
7. B. N. N. Iyengar
8. N. N. Iyer (Distinction)
9. R. K. Parekh
10. D. V. Pathak
11. V. V. Sapre (Distinction)
12. Y. L. Shambag (Distinction)
13. S. S. Aiyar (Distinction)
14. D. N. Sonpatki (Distinction)
15. T. K. Narayanswami Iyer

BANKING & CURRENCY.
J. G. Colaco

ECONOMICS.
K. H. Gorimar

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC
J. F. Movdawalla

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY
J. F. Movdawalla

FOREIGN EXCHANOGE.
Miss T. C. Kerrawala.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE
1. C. F. Amroliwalla
2. H. B. Contractor
3. N. B. Dhabhar
4. C. J. Kanga.

INTERNATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS.

The First International Recreation Congress is to be held from July 23rd to July 29th, 1932, at Los Angeles, California, and the National Recreation Association of New York has extended to all private and public bodies in India, who may be interested, an invitation to attend the session.

The National Recreation Association is a body having an interested directorate and headquarters in New York, and it has been accustomed to meet annually in furtherance of the purposes for which it was founded as the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

The following announcement has been made regarding the forthcoming Congress and it is published for general information:—

"The Congress will consider the problem of providing for persons of all ages and tastes, opportunities for play, recreation and the recreational use of leisure. It is understood that such aspects of the problem will be discussed as programmes, facilities, and direction for public parks and playgrounds, for games and athletic sports, for camping, handicrafts, musical and dramatic entertainments and other recreational activities, and that emphasis will be laid upon the desirability of providing these facilities for the public at large, and for amateur rather than for expert participants. The President of the United States has consented to act as honorary president of the Congress. An International advisory committee is being formed; and it is hoped that many countries will be represented.

Further information regarding the Congress may be obtained from the Secretary, Recreation Congress Committee, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York."

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Sir,—Please send me, gratis and post-free, a copy of "THE EFFICIENT MIND" with full particulars and enrolment forms showing how I can enrol for the course on the most convenient terms.

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All correspondence is confidential.

What the People Say

"MR. RUIKER'S GESTURE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter published in your issue of the 14th inst. under the caption "Mr. Ruiker's Gesture" in which Mr. S. G. Sardesai says that "the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has time and again reitrated that it would have nothing to do with a Board of Conciliation or Court of Inquiry that that could not go into the question of G. I. P. strikers. This statement of Mr. Sardesai is not only incorrect and mischievious but betrays his utter hostility towards the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and its president. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union never passed any resolution to boycott a Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation. The only resolution it passed on the 26th July 1931 reads as under:—

"This meeting requests Mr. R. S. Ruiker, the President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, not to work on any Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation unless the demands made in the above resolutions are completely accepted by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation."

Even a layman knows that the Court of Inquiry is not a Committee of the Federation and, therefore, Mr. Ruiker has not gone against any resolution of the Union in advising it to co-operate with the Court of Inquiry. I am sorry that he should not distinguish between a committee of Federation and the the Court of Inquiry.

Please publish this in your much-esteemed paper and oblige.—Yours etc.,

D. H. PATHAK.
Ag. Hon. Gen. Secretary,
G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay.

Parel, Sept. 16.

SAFETY FIRST.

Suggested Movement In Bombay.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The suggestion made by Mr. G. C. Seers in your issue of the 4th instant, for inaugurating a Safety Movement in Bombay, is a timely one and deserves the earnest consideration of everyone who realises the necessity of educating the public on "safety first" principles.

From time to time we have seen letters published in the press of this country, complaining about the careless habits of pedestrians and workers which give rise to serious accidents—often fatal to life—that could be avoided easily by a little more fore-thought and carefulness on the part of the victim.

Obviously, the first thing is to educate the man in the street and for this purpose it is essential that well-directed propaganda be employed to achieve the desired end. We have seen what great success has followed in western countries where the Safety First Movement had been inaugurated under the auspices of prominent citizens.

There is no reason to doubt that an equal success can be predicted for a broad-based movement of the kind contemplated in India, and so I heartily endorse Mr. Seer's idea for creating the necessary organization in the shape of a Safety First Council comprised of leading citizens of Bombay in civic and industrial life. It is to be sincerely hoped that immediate steps will be taken to this end, and I am sure that many who feel as I do will fully co-operate in launching this much-needed movement.—Yours, etc.

V. D. WAGLE.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

II.

Sir,—The interesting suggestion made by G. C. Seers in your issue of the 4th instant, for inaugurating a Safety First Movement in Bombay, is long overdue. No one interested in the public welfare of this country can view with complacence the big toll taken by accidents on the road and factories every year in India. It is high time that some measures be adopted to remove or at least to mitigate the serious consequences to human life. The tragedy is the greater, when one considers the loss of the bread-winner to the family.

I have noticed that propaganda conducted on well-directed lines does have good results. For instance, owing to the "Safety First" idea being worked out in some of the mills in this city and Ahmedabad, there has been a decrease in avoidable accidents.

But, in order that the movement will be a sustained one, it is essential that there should be a well-knoti organization of the kind suggested by Mr. Seers. I feel confident that if our leading citizens take an active interest in the formation of a Safety First Council, the movement will succeed in being a beneficial one to the general public. I, therefore, heartily support Mr. Seer's suggestion and hope that steps will be taken early to inaugurate the movement.—Yours, etc.

M. B. K.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, has circularised the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the various Provincial organisations, to hasten the nominations of next year's presidential election. I take this opportunity to propose the name of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Frontier's Gandhi.

It is needless to dwell at length on the advisability of such a course. The unique personality, tried patriotism, great influence and the distinguished services rendered by the Khan are beyond question. Besides, coming into great prominence of the Frontiers problem further reinforces the above suggestion. His election to the presidential chair of the next year's National Congress, will necessarily concentrate country-wide attention to the said great question.

I belive that all the Congress Committees. Provincial or otherwise, severally and jointly, endorse the above suggestion of the undersigned.—Yours, etc.

S. MAHAMMAD SHAHID FAKHRIE.
Member Provincial Congress Committee.

Fakhir Manzil,
Allahabad.

BAD MANNERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—From the report given in your yesterday's issue one is surprised to note to what extent still respectable Indian gentlemen like Kunwar Brajesh Singh of Kalakanker, Dr. Jawahirlal Rohatgi and Mr. B. Narain Prasad Arora were subjected to indignities by Capt. A. W. Ibbotson, Collector & District Magistrate of Cawnpore. In showing discourtesy to these gentlemen this official seems to have totally forgotten the main fact that he was after all a 'public servant' and not their master. Officials of the type of Capt. Ibbotson need to be told very plainly that they are putting too much premium on their own importance.—Yours, etc.

PADAM P. D. GATI.

Ahmedabad, September 18.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S SPEECH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's lecture on the evening of the 16th instant, under the auspices of "Youngmn Hindu Association, Girgaum, on the position of Hindus under Swaraj, vis-a-vis other communities, is particularly noteworthy in his masterly exposition of the real issues at stake. It has a special significance especially at this time for his bold and unqualified repudiation of the claims pressed forward by the minority communities without any characteristic tinge of communalism.

The bitter truth has been told that "Hindus are not going to accept anything less than what somebodyelse will get". In view of the vast interests at stake of the Hindu majority Mr. Mehta would have been fully justified had he voiced for full representation on the strength of the population, but he is satisfied if the Hindus get nothing less than what others get. That displays a spirit of accommodation. If this same spirit had been reciprocated this vexatious question would have been ere long settled. But the protogonists of communalism want special privileges at the expense of the majority community. To quote him again 33.1/3 per cent. in the Central Legislature for Muslims; 33.1/3 per cent. for State subjects; 7 seats for the European minority; 5 for Sikhs; 6 seats for commercial and zemindari interests and the remaining for Parsis, Christians, and Anglo-Indian minorities". What remains for the 27 crores of Hindus who form the bulk of population? ZERO. Are the majority community for the sake of preserving the interest of minority community, to abdicate voluntarily, as a price for Swaraj, their rights and privilges? Are the Hindus to submit meekly to the dictates of minority communities? How are the Hindus going to protect their culture, religion and civilization from annihilation. Are they to be politically depressed" because the interest of minorities have to be safeguarded? Were sacrifices—sacrifices that have been written in letters of gold—ever made to become "hewers of wood and drawers of water?" Are the Hindus to jeopardise their interests to protect the interests of minority communities?If to-day India has risen to a sense of its political consciousness, self-respect and self reliance, let none forget that it is due to the unceasing effort of propaganda carried on by the majority community. If under Swaraj the position of the Hindus is to be something like what has been foreshadowed, it is unlikely that the Hindus will have any facination for it.

It should be clearly understood that Under Swaraj neither the Hindus nor the minority communities could trample under foot the rights and privileges of any other community. Swaraj is not what the protagonists of communalism would have it to be. Swaraj is complete self-rule or self-government in other words "government of the people for the people by the people" to quote Surendranath Bannerjee. The concept of Swaraj is incapable of division into water-tight compartments of Christianity, Zorostrianism, Mohamedanism and Hinduism, etc. Swaraj is an indivisible whole into which all these must eventually fit in. There is absolutely no allotment of shares or share capital. There is no blank cheque for any community, be it a majority or a minority. Appointments on communal lines under Swaraj is impossible, for the essence of Swaraj is annihilation of the concept of communalism and the happy inauguration of undiluted nationalism. Swaraj shall be free from the contamination of communal hatred, jealousy and animosity. Under Swaraj there shall be no exploitation of the religious susceptibilities of faiths. Swaraj means protection for all and special treatment or favouritism for none. It is implicit in the above definition of Swaraj that no community shall enjoy special rights or privileges at the expense of the other communities. Let us be Indians first. Let all communities shed their fear and suspicion of each other and work shoulder to shoulder for the attainment of that Swaraj wherein all shall play their part for the commonweal of all uninfluenced by any sort of communal bias.—Yours, etc.,

P. NARAYANA IYER.

10, Krishna Nivas,
G. I. P. Matunga.

OUR KATHIAWAR LETTER

Gandhi Week Preparations

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Sept. 16.

Khadi activities are going on well in Kathiawar and the Kathiawar Khadi Board is doing vigorous work. The Princes of Kathiawar can help in this cause of economic amelioration and thereby help the poor peasants of Kathiawars Amreli, Halvad, Bagasara, Lathi and other places are good centres. Some of the states have reduced or abolished custom duty on Khaddar. Everybody expects the nationalists of Kathiawar to observe "Gandhi Week" with success. Sjt. Manilal Kothari, it is learnt, is going to tour in different places of Kathiawar for this cause.

YOUTH LEAGUE ACTIVITIES.

The Kathiawar Youth Conference is to be held in October 1931. The organisers of the Conference have been to Bombay for propaganda purposes. Some of them have gone to different places of Kathiawar for the same purpose. The members of the Reception Committee are increasing in large numbers. At every place youths are mustering strong to attend this Conference. This Conference will be unique because it is held after a period. full of national activities and national aspirations. Discussion is going on and names of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Alam, Shrimati Kamladevi, Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Durbar Gopaldas are freely spoken of. It is a settled fact that the youths of Kathiawar require a strong president. Sjt. Venilal Buch, the General Secretary, is working very hard with his colleagues. Many local youth-leagues are affiliated with the Kathiawar Youth Conference. A prominent youth leaguer, interviewed by me said; "What is wanted is a definite programme for constructive work in Kathiawar for its social, economic and political uplift. The recent awakening has helped the growth of popular opinion and the Conference should use the growth in the best way possible. The president should be strong and must be All-India reputation."

WHAT ABOUT POLITICAL CONFERENCE?

The Kathiawar Political Conference movement still hangs fire. Youths are getting ready a manifesto which is shortly to be released for publication to enable the public to know all the details of the whole case. The public is eager to know what transpired at the meeting between the Dewan Saheb and Sjt. Devchandbhai and the recent meeting of the workers of Dhrangadhra and the secretaries of the Conference at Bhavnagar.

The Saurastra Sewa Samiti's five years' report is out, and the details show that the work is well-organised. This Samiti is doing unique work in different matters. The removal of the grievance of water-scarcity in many "dry" places of Kathiawar is mostly due to the concerted efforts of this Samiti in this direction.

VILLAGE WORK.

Chalala is a village in Kathiawar where the local public is taking good interest in matters of public welfare and national activities. There is a Sewak Mandal which is doing library work, hospital work, gymnasim, grain to poor persons, water places in monsoons, etc., etc. and also turn its attention towards Swadeshism and Khadiprachar. Seth Bhaidas Dharsi has given Rs. 501/- for gymnasium purposes. Khambha is another village which does good work. Due to efforts of nationalists. Many villages have taken up such work. Thus a good training is given to villagers who are real persons to bring "Rural Swaraj". The Kathiawar Sewak Samiti of Amreli is doing work in this direction and its volunteers, recently, went to different villages to teach the villagers the "real" life of an ideal village. Village uplift is the centre on which the circumference of political, social and economic uplift of Kathiawar revolves.

IN BRIEF.

In Palitana a "Patrika" is issued by Mr. Tribedi which narrates local events.

There is great public discontent about sanitary and proper light arrangements and water scarcity in Wadhwan Camp. The public, it is learnt is going to send a deputation again to the Political Agent to discuss these matters.

PROPOSED FEDERATION FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Conference To Discuss Aims And Objects.

(From a Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

A Conference is being organized by some prominent industrialists and Congressmen of Calcutta to form a National Industrial Development Federation of India, and to discuss its aims and objects on the basic line of suggestions forwarded by Messrs. J. K. Paul and Charu Ch. Chatterjee. The organizers are busy in making the Conference a success. They will soon broadcast an appeal through press to the industrialists and other interested public for their united effort to make it a success.

The following aims and objects of the scheme has been forwarded by the organizers:—

"Unless a country has developed its industry, it can not keep space with the progress of the world neither can it solve her internal economical which is getting an acute problem of the day. It is a recognised fact that India has enough of natural resources which is indeed, very favourable in developing industry in this land. The other factory, i.e., the public patronisation of national proucts which for long a period was against the development of our national industries, has been extensively secured and it has been firmly established in the mind of Indian masses that her market is solely for her own goods. No nation could become first class industrial power, until and unless the whole-hearted support were given to their own, in preference to foreign goods. We too have secured that in our favour.

To utilise the existing sentiments, for the best interest of India, a vigorous campaign should be made immediately to form a National Industrial Development Federation of India, which will have the following functions to perform:—

(1) This Federation will fight constitutionally for Government aid, banking and transport facilities, and protection of national industries from all foreign competitions by tariff laws. (2) All the self-governing bodies will be urged to enforce all their power to protect the interest of the national industry within their respective sphere of influences. (3) The Federation will have a publicity and propaganda bureau, through which it will broadcast all sorts of industrial and commercial literatures, journals and produce propaganda films, containing all informations and guidance which will help to popularise and give encouragement to enterprisers. (4) The dreadful questions of over-productions, overlapping and competitions should always be in the watch of the Federation in order to control help and to keep the market steady. (5) To find oversea markets for the Indian manufacturers all sorts of informations and data will be gathered by the Federation and it will help to create new markets all over the world."

"the same thing"?

No, Sir!

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ALL ABOUT GANDHI.

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

An enlarged and up-to-date (9th) edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India, and his Great March in connection with the "Salt Satyagraha," his arrest and internment up to the famous Irwin-Gandhi Agreement. The Rupture and Peace with Lord Willingdon and his departure to England for attending the R.T.C.

WITH APPRECIATIONS BY

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Field, Factory & Workshop.

Congress And Labour—Ahmedabad Resolution—Slum Man's Analysis—Civil Servants And The "Axe"—How Others Do It—Down With Landlordism—No Need Of Intermediary Between Peasants And State—Steel Workers' Plight—"Mac" Sells His Party—Surrender To Finance—War On "National Government" Declared.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

Meaning Of Ahmedabad Resolution

(BY—SLUM MAN.)

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, which met at Ahmedabad the other day came to grips with some aspects of the scandalous state of things in the textile industry. While admittedly the industry received a national safeguard as a direct result of the Congress Swadeshi programme and the recognition of mills, the condition of the workers was becoming worse and worse due to rationalisation, indirect cuts in wages and various other disabilities. A more demonstrable illustration of this fact cannot have been found than in the sporadic strikes which have become almost a daily feature not only in Bombay, but in all parts of the country. The original conditions of recognition did not specify any safeguards for labour against sweating and exploitation though it was recognised by implication that Congress recognition enjoined essential obligations on the Mill Managers towards the betterment of the workers. But the Mill Owners seemed to work with the logic that "what is not explicit is not implicit" with disastrous results to labour.

Check the Abuse.

In the circumstances it is but natural that proper measures should be taken to check the abuse of protection if the Congress were to justify its claim to speak for the workers and peasants. It was, however, not so easy a task to adopt stringent measures by way of a new agreement. Warnings were issued through resolutions of the Congress Working Committee with little or no effect. Prompt action was called for and one is gratified to notice that the Committee came to grips with the problem at Ahmedabad. The Textile Mills Exemption Committee has been authorised to remove from the approved list such of the Mills as have reduced wages of the operatives if the cuts are not restored after due notice and warning. The Committee was also confronted with instances where certain mills, which did not come under the operation of the existing Factory Act, worked more hours than was limited under that Act. These mills are situate in Indian State territories where the "British" Indian Act had no control.

Hours Of Work.

According to the Factory Act hours of work were fixed at 10 a day or 60 a week. Of course these hours are unconscionably high according to civilised standards. It has been internationally recognised that an 8 hour day or 48 hours week constitutes reasonable hours for an operative Shorter hours and high wages lead to greater efficiency and the truth of this statement has been amply demonstrated in countries where this is in operation. Of course this question cannot possibly have been discussed at Ahmedabad and proper decision taken without serious deliberations with the interests concerned. At the same time the Working Committee of the Congress was convinced with the mass of evidence before it that something ought to be done to bring the industry under the discipline of the Congress. For example the Committee could not have viewed with equanimity the disparity in the hours of work among different mills. The Congress recognition to the mills implied application of certain standardisation in conditions of work; and hence the resolution authorising the Textile Mills Exemption Committee to "ask such mills as are working more than 10 hours a day to adopt a 10 hour day."

Ambiguous.

No doubt the wording is rather ambiguous and is liable to misunderstanding. But, I understand it does not mean the virtual acceptance by the Working Committee of the justice of the 10 hour day for that would constitute a frustration of the guarantee to the Working class in terms of the Fundamental Rights Resolution of the Congress. The Working Committee does not accept anything of the kind. It does not stand committed to any specific hours of work. The resolution was conceived with a view to save hundreds of textile workers who are compelled, by accidental circumstances, to work under more unfavourable conditions than their comrades in the same industry but who are placed in more favourable conditions. In other words the resolution, without committing the Working Committee to any specific acceptance of hours of work, is only a first attempt to bring the industry to a uniform position so far as the hours of work are concerned.

Hours And Wages.

In this connection it is necessary to point out that there is one serious omission. It is not stated in the resolution that any reduction in the excessive hours of work should not result in a cut in the wages of the workers. The question of hours and wages are inextricably connected. Since the Working Committee' resolution is an attempt not to reduce the excessive Working hours as a measure of retrenchment or absorption of more men as a measure of unemployment relief, but is an attempt to place all the mills recognised by the Congress on a uniform basis, any reduction in the hours should not mean a reduction in the earning of the operatives. Though this point has not been made explicit, it is implicit in the resolution. To avoid any misinterpretation it is essential that the point should be made clear by the Congress Secretariat. Past experience warrants such an action. Orders should also be issued to the local Congress Committees to implement the resolutions by taking steps to facilitate the work of the Exemption Committee.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES

Substantial Cuts In Other Countries

(CONTRIBUTED)

The question of effecting equitable cuts in the salaries of Government employees in India, which is now engaging the attention of the Government, has brought about acute differences of opinion. Both the Central and Provincial Governments, as also several progressive Indian States, have appointed Retrenchment Committee to inquire into the question and formulate proposals for effecting schemes of retrenchment in Government Departments. Of these, three Committees have already submitted their reports, namely those appointed by the Government of Bombay and by the Mysore and Bhopal Governments.

THE THREE REPORTS.

The Mysore Committee finds that there is no justification for any immediate reduction in the salaries of Mysore Government employees. The members of the Bombay Committee are sharply divided in their opinions; some signatories maintain that no cuts should be made in the salaries of the members of the All-India Provincial Services as such action would constitute a breach of the pledges given to them by Government: while even the most extreme view in the Committee advocates only a series of graduated cuts, the highest amounting to 10 per cent. on salaries of Rs. 1,000/- and over per mensem. The Bhopal Committee recommends a graduated reduction of salaries from 5 to 20 per cent. but the scheme as finally sanctioned by the Nawab makes provision only for a maximum cut of 10 per cent.

HOW OTHERS DO IT.

In view of the prevailing financial stringency, it is certain that the modest cuts proposed by the Bombay and Bhopal Retrenchment Committee will not meet the needs of the situation. If the Retrenchment Advisory Committee of the Government of India and the remaining Provincial Committees choose to take their cue from the Bombay report and recommend a maximum cut of only 10 per cent. no appreciable reduction in the heavy salaries-bill of the country would result, and the burden on the tax-payer will not be lightened to any satisfactory extent. In this context, it is natural to turn to other countries and endeavour to find out what action they are taking in respect of such salaries. Authoritative information on the point is not readily available; but the publications of the I. L. O. Geneva which make a special study of conditions of work of civil servants, remedy this defect to some extent. A recent issue of "Industrial and Labour Information," a weekly publication of the I. L. O. contains the following valuable information on action in this respect taken by the Governments of Poland and Japan.

IN POLAND

In Poland, the salaries of civil servants which were reduced by 15 per cent. from 1 May 1931 have been reduced by a further 12 per cent. from 1 July 1931. The various cost of living allowances including allowances for residence in the capital and the neighbouring districts and allowances for co-operative housing societies, have also been reduced. The total reduction in salaries would thus have amounted to 30-38 per cent.; the Government, however, has stated that the reductions may not in any instance exceed 35 per cent. The Government considers that these measures will lead to a saving of 55,000,000 Zloty. (One Zloty about Rs. 0-8-6).

At the same time, a general reduction of the civil service has taken place. The savings banks, the State Bank and the Bank of Agricultural Credit have reduced the salaries of their employees by 20 per cent. These reductions have given rise to vigorous protests by the employees' organisations.

IN JAPAN.

No less drastic has been the action taken by the Government of Japan. At a cabinet meeting held on 26 May 1931, the Government approved a comprehensive plan to reduce the salaries of public servants in Japan which was to come into force from 1st June 1931. The reduction applies to all civil and military officials in receipt of salaries of not less than 100 Yen (One Yen about Rs. 1-6-6) a month. The reduction is to vary from 5 to 20 per cent. in proportion to the amount of the salary. Officials holding "Hannin" rank, who are appointed by the head of each department and for whom it takes more than 10 years' continuous service to reach a monthly salary of 100 Yens, are treated as a special class subject to a 3 per cent. reduction in salaries.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The question of judges' salaries presentd some difficulty, as the Act relating to the composition of judicial courts provides that the salaries of judges cannot be reduced without their own consent. In order to extend to the present reduction to them it would thus be neccessary to amend the Act, and a Bill be introduced in the next session of the Diet for that purpose. In the meantime, judges are invited to give voluntary consent to the reduction of their salaries, in view of the position of other Government officials, and the amount of the reduction will be regarded by the Treasury as a donation. The increments for continuous service, which are added to the nominal salary, will be reduced at the same time. The rate of the allowance due on resignation will not be affected, but the amount will be estimated on the basis of the reduced salary.

RADICAL REORGANISATION.

The Japanese Prime Minister, M. Wakatasuki, reviewing the retrenchment proposals on 27 May 1931 stated that in view of the fall in revenues the Government was determined on introducing a radical reorganisation of the administrative, financial and fiscal systems, of which the proposed cuts in the salaries of civil servants was an integral part. In 1920, when commodity prices rose sharply, the salaries of public servants had been increased by incorporating the temporary bonus in the regular salary; the increase had varied from 30 per cent. to 100 per cent., with an average of 70 per cent. When modern progress and social betterment were taken into consideration, there could be no doubt that the present salaries of civil servants were far from adequate to their needs, but in view of the decline in the earnings of the nation at large, resulting from the economic depression, and the reductions which had been made in the salaries of local officials, it would be unfair if the salaries of Government officials were not reduced. The reduction in the salaries of civil servants will also affect the salaries of employees of banks and companies under Government protection, and will probably lead to attempts by private banks and companies to reduce the salaries of their employees.

VALUABLE HINTS.

The action taken by the Governments of Poland and Japan furnishes several valuable hints which the various Retrenchment Committeee functioning at present in India can act upon with advantage. In the first place the proposed reductions go so high as 20 per cent in Japan and in Poland they even go up to 35 per cent. This is in marked contrast to the Mysore Committee's finding that no cuts, whether graduated or otherwise, are necessary at present, and to the maximum 10 per cent. cut proposed by the Bombay and Bhopal Committees. Secondly, it has to be noted that in Japan the difficulty of reducing judges' salaries which are protected by law is sought to be overcome by initiating the necessary legislative action and that, in the meanwhile, judges are asked to give to the state voluntarily a definite per centage of their salaries. Action on similar lines can be taken with advantage in respect of the salaries of the members of the Convenanted Services in India, and, if this occasions delay, such civil servants may well imitate the action of Japanese judges and exhibit their loyalty to the country which they serve by voluntarily resigning a reasonable proportion of their salaries to the State in the interests of the common weal. Such action would not only be graceful, but would be more in keeping with justice and equity, as it is acknowledged on all hands that the salaries of the higher grades of the civil service in India rank among the highest salaries in the world.

JUST CAUSE FOR DISCONTENT.

Further, as a set-off against the recent increase in income-tax, which is often advanced as a plea against reductions of salaries of civil servants, one has to remember that all-round fall in prices which has hit agricultural incomes so hard has increased the real income of Governments' servants in terms of commodity prices. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the various Retrenchment Committees would recommend substantial cuts in the salaries of the higer ranks and lesser cuts on a graduated scale in the salaries of the lower grades of Government employees on the lines adopted in Japan and Poland, and thus appreciably lighten the budget of the present unconscionable salary—bill which it has to shoulder. The present tendency, however, seems to be endeavour to keep the pampered members of the higher ranks in cotton-wool, while making ruthless cuts in the wages and personnel of the lowest ranks of Government employees, as evidenced by the recent whole-sale discharge of nearly 30,000 employees of this class in the railways. This is in marked contrast to the action taken in other countries and is sure to create great and justifiable dissatisfaction against the Government.

ZAMINDARI SYSTEM MUST GO.

No Need For Intermediary Between Tillers And Government

(From A Correspondent.)

NELLORE, September 12.

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Prof. N. G. Ranga at the Second Andhra Zamindari Ryots Conference.

This is indeed a historic event in the history of the peasantry of the Andhradesha. The peasants of the Ryotwari track have awakened themselves to their responsibilities, though the two great nationalist upheavals of 1920 and 1930, engineered by the dynamic personality of Mahatma Gandhi. The turn of the Zamindar Ryots also has come and they have assembled here, none too soon to concert measures of relief and reforb, the order to improve their conditions.

ZAMINDARS CAPTURE ALL POLITICAL POWER.

We are told that Swaraj is coming and we also find that very soon responsible Government is going to be established in our country. But our experience of the past ten years does not embolden us to cherish any great hopes of advancement and improvement in our condition if and when Swaraj comes. Though it is the ryots who preponderate among the voters, it has fallen to their lot to send the Zamindars or their agents, who are in no way friendly inclined towards the peasantry, to the Councils and Assembly. It is true to say that the Zemindars have captured 75 per cent. of the representation, allowed for the six Districts of the Circars, in the Madras Legislative Council.

PENALTY FOR RYOT'S INDEPENDENCE.

As a consequence of this alliance between the Zamindars and political institutions the plight of the Zamindari Ryots has grown much more pitiable than in the past, since those ryots who voted against their local potentates or their agents have come to be classed as "Avidheya" or "Disobedient Ryots" and are, disqualified from claiming any of the advantages or favours and patronage, that are left in the gift of the Zamindars'. Being induced by the right of voting to exercise their own discretion, many ryots have come to incur the serious disapproval of their Zamindars and they have been made to pay very bitterly for their show of independence. Indeed, the advent of the new political power for India has resulted in barring every avenue of freedom and independence to the much oppressed Zamindari Ryots. If the ryots wish to have a road, well a bridge, a school, or a library for the village, they have to approach their local Zamindars and this dependence has made their position much worse. One feels very much depressed at the prospect of the advent of Swaraj and begins to wonder if Swaraj may not circuscribe the freedom of the peasants to a still greater degree than at present.

GOVT. MUST PROTECT RYOTS.

Even the Government has realised very early, though inadequately the mistake it has committed in handing over our peasants to the heartless and irresponsible Zamindars, and hence the various Acts passed by the Government of the Frontier Provinces, limiting the powers of the Zamindars over their peasants. But it realised that it is its solemn duty to protect the Zamindari ryots in every possible way. Its Collectors and Courts are aware of the numerous cases in which the Zamindars drag their poverty stricken ryots to courts and thus ruin them completely and yet, this Governments sits unconcernedly. Is it not an unpardonable sin that it shall permit the Zamindars, who perform no useful function is society and who confer no advantage to their ryots to absorb more than one and a half crores of rupees per annum out of the scanty annual incomes of their tenants? Is it fair, to say the least, on the part of the Madras Government, to intrdouce such an unsatisfying, incomplete and useless Amendment Bill to the Estates Land Act, after 23 years of bitter experience under the Act, without consulting the ryots who have been groaning under the burden of the vicious system which it has itself created?

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is high time that Government should reconsider its position regarding this Zamindari system. The Zamindari system has been proved, on all sides, to be a useless, harmful and pernicious one. It confers no advantages upon any and causes much damage to many and ruins most of the ryots involved. The sooner it is abolished, the better it is for the Government and the peasantry.

The Government , which has created this system must come forward to abolish it.

WHAT RYOTS WANT.

We demand the abolition of the Zamindari systems, we. We want no intermediaries between the State and ourselves. We must have at least a rupee's worth of advantage though public utilities for every rupee we contribute as kist, we wish to have our public works well-attended, our agriculture improved, our status raised and our freedom extended. We have learnt, through our bitter experience that any intermediary, however, well-intentioned he may be, is not only superfluous but also wasteful and harmful.

Let no one be afraid that we wish to drive away our Zamindars without making any provision for their maintenance. We are prepared to agree to any reasonable proposal that aims at rapid and yet gradual elimination of the Zamindari system. We are willing to grant 5 to 10 per cent of their incomes for their personal use for the next two generations; half of that provision for another ten generations and no special provision after that. It is advisibly that the Zamindars themselves accept this very moderate demand of ours.

The ryots may, if they are pressed by Government, agree to offer even more moderate demands, provided such demands are acceded to as soon as possible i.e., before the extremists among us gain control of our association. We want (i)that Government shall put in a special fund at least 50 per cent. of the income of the Zamindaris, to be utilised for public utilities, specially intended for Zamindari Ryots, (ii) that Government shall undertake the tax-collection work, in return for an adequate payment for the establishment needed, thereby getting rid of the present costly and inefficient Zamindari Revenue officers, (iii) we want the establishment of Law Courts to settle any disputes that may arise between the Zamindars and their peasants, (iv) we want the repeal of special rate of assessment upon garden crops and (v) a reduction by 50 per cent. of the wet rates and half of the rest to be spent upon the improvement of irrigation facilities. Lastly we demand that the Zamindari forests shall be entrusted to the Village Panchayats on payment of a Kist which is the average sum upon the collections made in the previous ten year.

APPEAL TO NATIONALISTS.

I appeal, on behalf of the Zamindari ryots, to the nationalists to help them. I appeal to them, in the name of Gandhism, to do all they can, to rid the country of the Zamindari system. I wish to remind them that Gandhism stands for the cause fo the peasants, Gandhism demanls justice for the oppressel; Gandhism wants to protect the helpless and that Gandhism is opposed to wasters, and useless intermediaries.

ONSLAUGHT ON LABOUR

How "Mac" Sold His Party

A telegram from Riga says that the Soviet paper "Pravda" sees in the new British Government only a menace to true democracy and foreshadows "inevitable class fights" on account of the "onslaught of the bourgeoisie on the working classes," this "dastardly attack being carried out under cover of national unity".

The duty of the British Communist party in these circumstances is not only to denounce the manceuvres of the Labour party and of the Trade Unions Council but to "become the real leaders of the British proletariat" by counter-acting the onslaught of the National Government supported by the Labour party.

Mr. MacDonald's "open alliance with the Conservatives and Liberals," concludes "Pravda," "facilitates this task of the British Communists."

Mr. Clynes On "Mac's" Bengle

Mr. J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary in the Labour Government and senior member of Parliament for Manchester. said:

Personally, I would give up anything rather than agree to lowering the pay of the genuine unemployed. Any sum which they have received has been in part a necessary payment for security and internal peace. I hope that our difference will be discussed without bitterness or abuse, and I am fully persuaded of the sincerity and honesty of the Prime Minister. He has, I think, made an unaccountable blunder in not having insisted on turning to our unearned resources for money to balance our Budget, without inflicting intolerable hardships upon the very poorest section in the country.

WOMAN M. P. ON "CUTS"

Less Food And Less Clothing

Dr. Marion Phillips, M.P., in a reply she has sent to Mr. MacDonald's letter to Labour members of Parliament. says:

"I have been doing my best to consider the situation without prejudice or passion, but I cannot adequately express my dismay at the action taken by fellow-members of the party who for so long a time have been leaders of the Socialist movement as yourself and Mr. Snowden.

"I quite recognise that the bankers have no hostility to a Labour Government as such. Their hostility is to the continuance of the cardinal features of Labour policy in securing work or maintenance for the unemployed. . . . . I cannot face without being deeply moved a proposal to balance a Budget or maintain the value of sterling which includes an item taken directly from the unemployed. In the transactions of international finance the total sum is small. For my people in Sunderland, some of them out of work for five, six, or even eight years, so courageous, so poor, and so generous, it means so definitely less food and less clothings. the loss of such meagre comforts as they may have had, that I cannot bear to hear the words 'equality of sacrifice' without a furious anger boiling up within me."

ALLEGED NATIONAL GOVT.

Surrender To Financial Dictatorship

A manifesto was issued by the Social Democratic Federation, whose Executive Committee includes Mr. Tom Kennedy, M.P., Chief Labour Whip, and Mr. F. Montague, M.P., who was Under Secretary for Air in the late Government. Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., is the honorary treasurer.

The manifesto says:—

"An alleged National Government has been formed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for the immediate purpose of carrying through Parliament a policy of national 'economy'. Many members of the new Cabinet are men whose whole record has been one of active hostility to working-class interests and social progress. Economy is to be effected primarily at the expense of the unemployed, the social services, and wages. The Social Democratic Federation calls upon the workers to resist by every means in their power this policy of reaction and degradation.

"The essence of the situation is a surrender to financial dictatorship. This country is faced with the humiliating position that its domestic policy is in future to be determined by foreign bankers . . . . Whenever a Labour Government, even with the undeniable backing of the nation begins seriously to put its principles into operation and to stop economic injustice we shall be faced with the same international weapon.

"We shall do nothing to arouse bitterness of feeling or encourage personal attacks. But we believe the overwhelming mass of the Labour party and its supporters in the country will be with us in our opposition to the policy of fleecing the unemployed victims of capitalism."

WAR ON "NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT

Labour Call For Mobilising Forces

The following manifesto was issued from Transport House in mail week by the Trade Unions Congress General Council, the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party, and the Consultative Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party:—

A financial crisis, the true causes of which have not been publicly explained has brought about the sudden resignation of the Labour Government.

Forces in finance and politics made demands which no Labour Government could accept. A new Coalition Government, for which the Labour movement repudiates all responsibility, has been formed. It is a Government of persons acting without authority from the people. It is determined to attack the standard of living of the workers in order to meet a situation caused by a policy pursued by private banking interests, in the control of which the public has no part. It seeks to enforce a complete change in national policy. not because the nation's resources have suddenly diminished, not because the nation cannot afford to provide for its unemployed, not because the Budget cannot be balanced, but primarily because financial interests have decided that this country is setting a bad example to other countries in taxing the rich to provide for the necessities of the poor.

REVERSING SOCIAL POLICY.

Fundamentally it is an attempt to reverse the social policy which in this country has, within limits, provided for the unemployed, the aged and the sick, the disabled, the orphaned, and the widowed.

Unemployment benefit is attacked on the ground that it strengthens resistance to wage reductions. These are the motives which impel the new Coalition Government in its policy of drastic cuts in social expenditure.

The new Government's policy has yet to be fully disclosed, but the knowledge that it is irrevocably committed to serious cuts in unemployment benefits, cuts in wages and salaries, in national and local services, a curtailment of expenditure on work which is at present providing employment for thousands of wage-earners, and cuts in public health and education has aroused the entire Labour movement to determined opposition.

The justification offered for these measures is the existence of a financial crisis which has been aggravated beyond measure by deliberately alarming statements in section of the press and by the fact that a protracted campaign has created the impression abroad that Great Britain is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Four thousand millions of British capital are invested abroad. Great Britain is still one of the greatest creditor countries. We are still adding to our capital assets. The taxable capacity of the country has not been exhausted. The immediate situation can be met without further decreasing the slender means of the poor and without restricting national and local expenditure directed to the development of the country's resources.

If the will were present we could overcome the immediate difficulty by mobilising the country's foreign investments. by a temporary suspension of the Sinking Fund, by taxing fixed-interest-bearing securities and other unearned

(Continued on page 10).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Public meeting to protest against Press Gag Bill, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Jinnah Hall.

"Minority Problem" Mr. Chagla's lecture at the Students' Brotherhood, at 6-45 p.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi to preside.

WEDNESDAY, September 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Women's meeting in aid of flood relief, Thosophical Hall, 5 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PLAGUE IN MOULMEIN.

The Government of Burma has declared Moulmein to be a port infected with plague.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-dap (Tuesday) as 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. M. R. Bade, B.A., B.S., will deliver a lecture on "Reclamation of Criminals."

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 6/30 a.m. on the 20th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight on the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Straits Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3.0 p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 6-30 a.m the same day. z

NAWJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. on Chaupatty sands, to record their protest against the Hijli Detention Camp Shooting, when prominent citizens will address the meeting.

NAWJAWAN CONFERENCE.

A Committee has been formed to organize a Nawjawan Conference to be held under the auspices of the Nawjawan Bharat Sabha in October when Kunwar Brajesh Singh of Kalakankar will preside.

Cricket In Bombay.

A match played at Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday at 2/30 between Hindu Gymkhana and Bohra Cricketers. The Bohra made 49, Mr. Karachiwala contributing the top score of 26. The Hindu Gymkhana replied with a score of 99 for the fall of 8 wickets, Mr. Churl contributing the top score of 56.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

The following are to-day's celebrations:—

J K. Buildings, Gamdevi—7 to 10 p.m. Lectures, 10 p.m. music.

Bhageshwar Bhuvan, Dadar.—8.30 p.m. speeches on prohibition.

Bhaoo Daji Bhuvan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga.

New Amratwadi.—8-30 p.m.—Chanting of Mantras, 9 p.m. mimicry.

Dattatrriya (Janji) Buildings:—5 p.m.—lecture for ladies; 9 p.m., mela.

All-India Adi-Hindu Conference.

The Special Session of the All-India Adi Hindu (Depressed Classes) Conference will be held at Lucknow on the 27th and 28th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. Ramchandra Sutwaji. A strong Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Sheonandan Lall Jaiswar and Mr. Barati Lal Rajak as Chairman and Vice-chairman, respectively.

The O. S. K. Steamer "ARGUN MARU" left Colombo for Bombay on Sept. 20 and is due to arrive on Sept. 24.

The Cosmopolitan Club of Mysore has issued rules for the Dasara Tournament, for the year 1931. The tournaments will be held in tennis (Doubles and Singles events), billiards and auction bridge. For particulars write to the Secretaries, Tournament Committee, Cosmopolitan Club, Mysore.

TWO YOUTHS TO HANG.

Judgment In Punjab Mail Murder Case.

THIRD ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

KHANDWA, Sept. 21.

Judgment in the Punjab Mail murder case was delivered today. Yeshwantsingh and Deonarayan both were given death sentences and Dalpat was sentend to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge in his judgment says all the three accused are young men and taking into consideration the revolutionary literature found in accused's houses and their conduct and trend of mind exhibited in their letters to each other it appears these youths were "fired by pernicious propaganda which has wrapped their mind with the revolutionary movement in India and in furtherance of that intention accused formed a conspiracy in the house of Yeshwantsingh. Accordingly accused managed to remain absent from duty and armed themselves with dangerous weapons, went to Harsi, thence boarded the Up-Punjab Mail and committed the most cowardly and brutal acts of murdering Hext while sleeping and attempted to murder Sheehan. All the accused, therefore, are guilty under Section 120-B."

ACTUAL PERPETRATION.

The Judge holds that Yeshwantsingh and Deonarayan were actual perpetrators of crime and that they were guilty under Section 302 and 307. Accordingly these two were given the death sentence which covers sentences under other sections. Dalpat's course, said the Judge, broke down in the middle and he got down before the act at Dongergaon and ran away.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS CENSURED

The judge writes: "I cannot pass death sentence on Dalpat but as he is guilty under Section 120-B he is sentenced to transportation for life."

In the course of his judgment the Judge censured the Railway management for negligent supervision of alarm chain and praises the prompt action of the Police Inspector Mahasing.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SNOWDEN'S SPEECH IN COMMONS.

It was an animated and almost excited House of Commons that listened to Mr. Snowden introducing the Cold Standard Bill. Outlining the reasons and possible results in a speech full of confidence Mr. Snowden said that the effect would be purely temporary. Chancellor's main points were that a free gold market in London would not be impeded and that where Britain was under obligation to pay in gold they would continue to meet that obligation.

He was grateful to the United States and French Governments willingness to assist. British credits in the United States and France were practically exhausted. Government was considering the mobilisation of foreign securities which might form the reserve. The British Government favoured international co-operation of central banks. Although other powers did not welcome this proposal Britain would continue to emphasise the urgency thereof.

"Our internal position is secure and those with confidence in sterling would not find the confidence misplaced." He hoped sterling would continue to serve as the medium of international trade. Finally there was no need to print paper and Britain could face the position with calmness because the ultimate resources of the country were great.

Mr. Henderson assured the Government that Labourites would do their utmost to avoid panic at home or abroad.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement has been received with the utmost interest in delegation circles, but the tendency is to refrain from comment in a matter of such profound importance to India pending full consideration of its implications.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy considered the decision inevitable and in the interests of India. He said the appreciation of the rupee in terms of sterling would gravely complicate India's finances and foreign trade.

Dr. Sapru said he was unable to say what would be the exact reactions on the financial position of India of the British Government's action but he thought Sir Samuel Hoare had done well to draw attention to the desire which had been manifest to connect the rupee with the sterling. He had no doubt that the Government of India and non-official financial experts realised the necessity of averting panic in India.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar was sure that everyone shared Sir Samuel Hoare's desire to avoid the danger of a financial panic in India especially at the present time when confidence and stability were so essential.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Prime Minister has gratefully accepted the States' delegations offer to forego the Imperial Government's contribution towards expenses in view of the financial crisis.—Reuter.

"CONGRESSMEN WILL SMASH LEGISLATURE".

SIR M. SHAFI'S FEARS.

Discussion In Federal Structure Committee

Special to the "Chronicle."

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Maharaja of Dholpur and Mr. M. A. Jinnah were present when the Federal Structure Sub-Committee resumed this morning taking up after Sir S. Hoare's announcement the question of respective powers of the two Houses of Legislature.

The Muslim view was put by Sir M. Shafi who stated that after prolonged discussions the Muslims were of opinion that the powers of each Chamber must be approximately equal. He had no hesitation to say from his own experience that the Council of State exercised a stabilising effect of the greatest benefit to India and prevented the Congress from smashing the Legislature as would have happened with only one Chamber. Gandhiji was present and observed silence.

KEEP THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS.

Sir Mahommed Shafi contended that once principle of bicameral Legislature was conceded assent of both Houses to any measure should be essential and it should be possible to introduce bills in either Chamber.

Money Bills, however, should originate in the Lower House. Briefly Sir M. Shafi advocated the continuance of the existing practice for voting supply and continuance of provisions of the Government of India Act regarding the differences of opinion between two Chambers except that the calling of joint session should be obligatory and not left to the option of Governor-General.

Similar views were expressed by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy who advocated complete equality of powers. He said this was all more necessary if power of certification was not to exist.

Disagreement with Mahatma Gandhi's views on the unicameral legislature was expressed by Dr Sapru who considered the Second Chamber necessary in order to provide for representation of the States and Provincial Government. He visualised however the Upper Chamber differently constituted from the Council of State which had failed to impress public. Dr. Sapru will continue in the afternoon.

Cawnpore Muslims Support Gandhiji At R. T. Conference.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 21.

The Cawnpore Muslim Nationalist Party held meeting last night and passed the following resolution

"This meeting is emphatically of opinion that any settlement arrived at in Round Table Conference should give India the substance of independence and true nationalism and therefore it urges upon Mahatma Gandhi and other delegates to keep this in view in all stages of negotiations.

This meeting assures full support to Mahama Gandhi in his mission and prays for his success."—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS BILL

To-day's Public Meeting.

A public meeting under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, B.B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union, Tramwaymens' Union, Press Workers' Union, Naujawan Bharat Sabh and several other Trade Union organizations to protest against the Press Bill and Protest Meeting against Press —At Jinnah Hall 6-30 p.m. form a Council of Action to carry on agitations for the Freedom of Press, will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Jinna Hall, when Dr. G. Y. Chitnis has consented are preside.

Among the speakers will be Sjts. R. S. Ruikar, Laljee Pendse, V. R. Karnik, Purshotamdas Tricamdas, Charlies Masarenhas, Khadalkar, Narayan Swamy, Kallappa, Miss Kara and others.

"Cuts" In Pay Of Defence Services.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

In the House of Commons the Premier announced that in order to avoid hardship due to reductions of pay of teachers and defence services, there would be no more than 10 per cent cut except for higher rates and non-commissioned Officers of the Defence Services.—Reuter.

REDISTRIBUTING CORPORATION SEATS.

Much Discussion But No Decision.

The question of redistribution of seats was again discussed in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday when after two hours' heated debate, further consideration was postponed till Thursday.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji resuming the debate severely criticised the proposed scheme, which would give only one seat for the population of every 14,000 instead of one for every 10,000 as at present. That, he said, was a retrograde step based on unreliable figures of assessment and voters.

He suggested that the Government should be asked to increase the number of elected seats by ten and distribute them among Byculla, Girgaon, Parel and Mahim wards.

A COMMITTEE!

Mr. Ramji Bharmal moved an amendment to appoint a Committee consisting of the representatives of each ward to further consider and report on the subject.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved another amendment to approve the report except the recommendation regarding re-distribution of seats. That the Government be requested to abolish election by co-option and that the ten co-opted seats be re-distributed as under: D ward 4 seats, E ward 2 seats. A ward 2 seats and G ward 2 seats.

Mr. Desai subsequently modified his amendment to the effect that the consideration of the question of re-distribution of seats be posptoned.

HASTENING SHORTLY.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the amendment and urged the Corporation not to be in a hurry as there was a likelihood of the franchise being extended as a result of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh thought the only right basis was the number of voters and that the basis of the rateable value of property was erroneous.

Mr. Balubhai Desai urged the councillors to view themselves as representing the city as a whole and not particular wards.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Dr. M. N. Balsara moved a further amendment that the Committee's report be approved except its recommendation to abolish the ticket system at the election and that system be retained as it is.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar moved still another amendment to shelve the report till the next election was out.

As there were still many other councillors to address the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

HOW TO CELEBRATE GANDHI JAYANTI.

Azad Maidan Meeting Cancelled Owing To Rains.

Owing to rains the meeting convened on the Azad Maidan on Monday evening at which Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Congress President was to speak on "How to celebrate Gandhiji's birthday" had again to be cancelled.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismial Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	6.19
To-day's Opening Rate	6.10
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	6.10
Difference	—.09

Broach Expectation A./M. 143

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	3.57
To-day's Opening Rate	3.92
Difference	+.35
To-day's Closing Rate	3.84
Difference	+.27

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 21.

Silver Ready	14 3/8
Higher	1 7/16
Silver Forward	14 1/2
Higher	1 1/8

Tone of Market: India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

1st Settlement	45 10 0
2nd Settlement	46 12 0

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF.

Desh Sevika Sangh Collection.

The Secretary, Desh Sevika Sangh writes:—

The benefit performances of "Ranagarjana" for the Flood Relief Fund given to the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Desh Sevika Sangh by the Arya Naitik Natak Samaj on Thursday has brought in:—

	Rs.		
By sale of Tickets	3787	8	0
By donations	712	0	0
By donations for getting Khadi for the people in flood stricken areas collected at the Theatre	291	14	0
By donations promised for getting Khadi for the people in Flood stricken areas	1008	0	0
Total	5879	6	0

We are glad to say that every ticket in the house was paid for except the two guests of the evening, Pujya Kastor Ba and Srijut Mamlal Kothari, who presided on behalf of the Sabha and the Desh Sevika Sangh. Contrary to our traditions of not asking people for a pice more than what they willingly wish to give to give Srijut Mamlal Kothari literally emptied the pockets of the audience for helping our homeless and suffering brothers and sisters.

We take this opportunity of thanking our brother merchants of Bombay who have paid a delicate compliment to the Women's National Organisation by helping them to collect this substantial sum for the noblest of causes.

Besides the above amount little Pushpa gave her pair of gold bangles and members of the Natak Samaj Mr. Shani Master his ring. The ornaments after being auctioned were returned to the Sabha.

Nationalist Muslim Party.

M. M. N. Sharif writes:—

In connection with an article by the Secretary, All-India National Muslim Party, which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 21st instant, let me inform you that the allegations made therein of my having collected funds, are not true.

APOLLO BUNDER CASE

High Court Admits Appeal

Their Lordships Justice Patkar and Justice Barlee admitted appeal of Adi Ratanshaw Damania, a Parsi, who was convicted by the bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Mr. J. Bocarror and Mr. J. H. Sorabji and fined Rs. 30. The appellant was arrested along with five other Parsis for disorderly behaviour on 7th June last at 7-30 p.m. at Apollo Builder, who were placed before the same bench. Some of them were convicted and fined but appellant only preferred an appeal. The grounds of the appeal were that the magistrates misread the evidence, conviction was against law, equity and justice and that no case had been made out against the appellant.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

Mr. G. N. Thakor appeared for the appellant.

TRAINING CAMP FOR SCOUT MASTERS.

A Training Camp for prospective Scoutmasters will be run by Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Provincial Scout Secretary, at Khandala from 12th October to 22nd October.

A camp fee of Rs. 10/- per head, to cover the cost of food for the ten days, will be charged. Campers are requested to bring with them their Scout Uniform, including a staff five feet six inches long, and such other personal belongings as they would require for a stay of ten days in camp.

Applications for admission to the camp, accompanied by the fee of Rs. 10/-, should reach the Provincial Scout Secretary, Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bombay 1, by 30th September.

STRIKE IN CAWNPORE TEXTILE MILLS.

100 Workmen Down Tools

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 21.

About 100 workmen of Cawnpore Textile Mills constituting the whole hosiery department struck work to-day their grievance being said to be that the rate of payment to workmen has been reduced from annas 10 to annas 6. Mr. Hariharnath Shastri President, Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha has, it is learnt, written to the District Magistrate and the Managing Director of the Mills that the demand of the workmen was reasonable and if trouble is not nipped in the end it might lead to industrial uneasiness. A mass meeting of textile workers was held under the auspices of the Mazdoor Sabha this evening. The meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on 23rd instant to study the further developments.

18d. RATIO BREAKS.

The Moral.

(By A. D. SHROFF).

As one who has closely watching the movements of the rupee-sterling exchange I am not at all surprised at the decision taken to-day by the Government of India to suspend temporarily their obligation under the Currency Act of 1927 to sell gold or sterling. With the continued depletion of our gold resources it was becoming inevitable that the 18d. ratio should break any day. The unexpectedly abrupt development of financial difficulties of London as an international gold centre has only precipitated this breakdown. I am, however, pained to find that Government are still trying to save their face by calling this breakdown a temporary suspension of their statutory obligation. In England the temporary suspension of the gold standard is generally understood to be extended for a period of six months. Of course, the Finance Member has not made it clear what he means by temporary suspension. I say and say deliberately that it is sheer stupidity to hope to bring our exchange back to the basis of 18d. once the Government have ceased to support it at the lower gold point of 1|5 49|64. This pretence of temporary suspension again lays bare the weakness of our financial pandits in Simla in not understanding the practical aspects of the question. Does the Finance Member mean the exchange markets to believe that after some indefinite period he will be prepared to supply them with cover on the basis of the lower gold point and that they should go on dealing on that assumption? That the market labours under no such misapprehension has been made manifest by the attitude taken up by the exchange banks soon after the announcement of the Viceroy's ordinance. Banks are naturally refusing to sell on the basis of 1|6. Only a few hours open dealings in the market will convince the Finance Member of the futility of his belief that after temporary suspension our exchange can ever be brought back to 18d. Let the Finance Member appreciate once and for all that the country has uptil now very patiently tolerated the virtual looting of its gold resources as a result of the pig-headed persistence on the part of the Government in bolstering up the 18d. ratio in face of country-wide protests. I also wish the Finance Member may realise even at this late hour that if he had allowed the exchange to find its natural level twelve months ago, India to-day would have been in a position to place at the disposal of England in her hour of need and difficulty substantial gold resources for the maintenance of England's position as the international banker of the world.

The effect of this breakdown can be easily foreseen. At a time when the trading markets of India were under an unusually dark cloud this ray of hope has emerged and it is bound to impart a fillip to all commodity markets restoring confidence both amongst stockists and investors. I believe that the Gilt-edged market in India must also improve, as it will no longer be necessary for Government to resort to all the pernicious weapons of monetary stringency, uninterrupted issues of Treasury Bills and high rate borrowings which have had the cumulative effect of destroying the confidence of investors in the securities of Government of India. I am not one of those who are afraid of the possibility of chaotic conditions developing in India as a result of the exchange breakdown. I believe powerful correctives will be brought into operation in the shape of repatriation of capital to India, purchases of sterling by Government to meet their sterling obligations, etc., which will prevent exchange from fluctuating very violently. I recognise that since last Saturday a disturbing factor has been introduced in the shape of the unstable dollar-sterling cross rate, and as long as the dollar-sterling cross rate continues to fluctuate violently our exchange also will experience wide fluctuations till a natural level is found.

TRAMWAY CO.'S NEW MEASURE.

Workers' Strong Resentment.

WORKSHOP CLOSED AS RESULT OF PICKETING.

There were exciting scenes and vigorous picketing in front of the Tramway Workshops, Dadar, on Monday morning. The reason for the picketing appeared to be that the Tramway Company as a measure of economy decided to call only a small number of men for work on Monday's and granted compulsory rest on the day for the remaining workers. The workers regarded the move as an indirect wage-cut and picketed the workshop with a view to not allowing anyone to work on Monday's.

The strength of the workshop is 500 men. About 50 of them were called for work on Monday but owing to vigorous picketing no one turned up for work. The workshop had, therefore, to remain closed.

Lady

Haider Kader alleged to be a pickpocket with nine previous convictions was charged before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday with the theft of a bag belonging to Mrs. S. L. Fernandez, Vice-President of the Nationalist Christian Party.

The complainant, in her evidence, said that on Friday evening she came to the Azad Maidan to attend a public meeting. Owing to inclement weather the meeting was cancelled. She then left the maidan and was waiting for a tram near the Capitol Cinema when the accused came from behind snatched her bag and ran away. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police.

The Magistrate reserved judgment in the case till Wednesday.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED

Sequel To House Raid At Parel.

A house in Adam Mistry Chawl, Parel (Potbavdi) was raided by the Bombay police on Monday morning on suspicion and two revolvers were recovered. The search lasted for over an hour.

The police have arrested four Muslims in this connection.

MINORITY PROBLEM.

Mr. Chagla's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students Union, Mr. M. C. Chagla will deliver a public lecture on "The Minority Problem" to-day at 6-45 p.m. in the hall of the Bombay Students Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. S. A. Brevill preside.

WOMEN TO HELP FLOOD RELIEF

There will be a public meeting of women in aid of the Flood Relief Fund on (Wednesday, 23rd inst.) at 5 p.m. at the Theosophical Hall, under the joint auspices of the Women Indian Association, The Bhasia Shri Mandal, and The Beni Israel Shri Mandal.

There will be a physical culture demonstration of Indian Music by the ladies on the occasion. Lady Chunilal Mehta will preside.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES
MRS. HENRY WOOD'S GREAT NOVEL
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With
ANN HARDING, CONRAD NAGEL and CLIVE BROOK
Also Latest British Movietone News.

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WHAT MAN SOWS—WOMAN REAPS!
JOHN BOLES in "SEED"
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1931.

THE NEMESIS.

Nemesis has at last overtaken those, who failed to discharge their responsibility to the millions of people of this country, in the signal management of its finances. The proud stand to-day humbled, and what they would not do in response to the entreaties of the people, they are compelled to do by the inevitable logic of hard facts. The cherished ratio, over which the Finance Member entertained notions of sanctity only a few days ago, is a thing of the past. We do not desire to be jubilant, as the obstinacy of Government has involved this country in a catastrophe of the first magnitude. We have to-day all the pre-requisites of a first-class crisis, but we are anxious that it should not develop into a panic and that people should keep their head cool in a difficult situation and not try to hurt themselves in a stampede. The Government Ordinance suspending the sale of gold or sterling, has left the Indian currency to drift and this uncertainty must hang over the market, till Government declare what course of action they are going to take with regard to the balancing of their budget and with regard to undoing the harm, which they have done by their perverse and repeated operation of deflation. The only measure, on which there will be absolute unanimity in all quarters for the restoration of confidence, is a very drastic and substantial cut in the expenditure of governmental machinery, both central and provincial. That this Government is incapable of achieving this result, is the growing feeling and conviction of the people. We wish to state without the slightest hesitation that a retrenchment of five crores in the central expenditure will not have the desired, or, any effect, and the supreme obligation of Government to-day is the restoration of confidence. We, again, urge a 33 per cent cut from everybody, a cut, which, we trust, His Excellency the Viceroy will initiate with reference to his own emoluments on his own accord. We are suggesting the remedy for a situation, in which it is impossible to ask the people to be patient and cool-headed unless Government, on their part initiate the drastic actions, which are needed.

We must very strongly protest against the suggestion made in the "Financial Times" that the 30 million odd gold in the possession of the Government of this country should be frittered away by the sale of Reverse Bills at 1s. 5-3/4d. or anywhere near it. The gold, which India has to-day in her possession either in Government hands or in private hands, is a very valuable instrument for the protection of the financial system of this country, and it would be criminal if Government were to create conditions, in which this would be used up to prop up not India, but the United Kingdom. The conflict of Indian and English interests could not be more patent than it is to-day and we utter this warning in the hope that Government will not drive reasonable and moderate men into desperation. Can it be expected that they will show the wisdom of putting India's interests first and foremost in all their considerations?

In the meanwhile the process of destruction and ruin, which will engulf the mass of the poor people of this country, has already started. With the increase of the English bank rate, there is a threat that the Indian bank rate will also increase, and unless Government, through the reverse of deflation, come to the assistance, prices of commodities, securities and all capital assets appear to be seriously threatened. The stock exchange has been closed and it is understood that this action on the part of the Chairman was at the request of Government. The closing of all operations, including the closing of banks for one day, is the next development. The fact that the recent Government issue has not been very successful and that Government may come on the market to borrow Treasury Bills at anything from 7½ to 8½ per cent. during the busy season, is bound to make businessmen everywhere nervous. The platitudinous appeal of Sir Samuel Hoare and the laconic statement of Sir George Schuster are not sufficient. It is the duty of Government, we repeat at once, to make some declaration of their policy and admission of their error, and give an assurance that firm and necessary measures will be taken, as a result of which confidence may be retained. India has not shared in the prosperity of the United Kingdom, but India is being called upon to-day to share in her adversity. In fact, India is being compelled to do so. We do not wish to advert to the political implications of this, but we think that the time has come for counsels on Indian finance to be secured in India and not from Whitehall. The sinister and menacing influence of the coterie of London financiers, which has involved the United Kingdom in ruin, ought not to be allowed to drag in this country. The shock to the economic system here is already severe. The occasion calls for the highest statesmanship and most delicate handling, and, while urging on an unrepentant and foreign Government the need to act in this crisis at all events, as a National Government would act, we would ask the people to keep cool, calm and patient. We would warn them against dangers of a speculative orgy, which may involve themselves and everybody else. Much still depends on further developments in the United Kingdom and our suggestion is that the sooner India breaks away more completely from the financial system of the United Kingdom and shapes her destinies herself, the better.

CHOICE FOR THE PRINCES

The manifesto addressed to the British people by certain accredited leaders of State subjects is published not a day too soon. Indeed it is a somewhat belated publication and the delay is all the more to be regretted because the people of the States have been denied any representation at the Round Table Conference. It is idle to argue, as certain Princes have done, that after all the rulers and the ruled have identical interests and that the former may, therefore, well be trusted to safeguard those interests. Such reasoning cuts at the very root of the principle of popular representation and, if conceded, would countenance the dangerous idea that the Princes may well be trusted to rule without popular legislatures. It is noteworthy that the theory of identical interests has not induced a single Prince to transfer power to the people.

The manifesto rightly advances: "the claim of the people of the Indian States to have the present autocratic personal rule of the Princes brought under constitutional checks vested in representative institutions and exercised through responsible Ministers." The special reason why the manifesto is published at this juncture is said to be that the adoption of a Federal system comprising British India and the States is imminent and that the entry of the States into the Federation, as they are, will have the effect of stereotyping the present personal rule and fixing the yoke of autocracy more firmly than ever on the necks of the States people. The danger apprehended is not fanciful. But the danger is not merely to the people of the States but also to the Indian provinces; because autocracy in the States holding a dominant position in the Central Legislature cannot but be a menace to responsible Government in India as a whole. If only for this reason, apart from other considerations, thoughtful Indian leaders at the R. T. Conference may be trusted to safeguard the interests of the States people.

The manifesto sets forth the well-known minimum specific demands of the States people. Briefly stated, the demands are that the fundamental rights of the States people as Federal citizens should be embodied in the new Contsitution, that the Federal judiciary must be empowered to protect these rights, that the people should be represented direct by election in the Central Legislature, and that the judiciary in the States should be linked up with the Federal Supreme Court. These are extremely modest demands. If the States people had demanded complete responsible Government in the States, that would not have been an unreasonable demand. Lord Irwin himself, as the manifesto points out, when he addressed the Princes in March last, advised them to bring about substantially the same reforms that have been demanded by the States people. He desired that in every State a reign of law should be based "in the broad good-will of the community." The States people, however, do not content themselves, like Lord Irwin, with making an appeal to the Princes but insist that only such States should be admitted to the Federation as have adopted or are willing to adopt soon the above reforms The Princes are of course entitled to ask for safeguards for their own legitimate rights. But all intelligent Princes will no doubt realise that the best safeguard is the good-will of the people and that without that good-will any paper safeguards are bound to prove precarious.

FIRM ATTITUDE.

The squabble between Chinese soldiers and the Japanese garrison troops on the Manchurian border has now assumed unexpectedly serious proportions. These affrays are not infrequent but the consciousness in Tokyo that the present ruler of Manchuria, the son of the late famous War-Lord, Chang-Tso-Lin, is in sympathy with the Nanking Government and cannot be expected to further Japanese economic ambitious in his territory as against the Nanking policy, has operated as a salutary check on the Japanese Imperialist politicians. They do not hope to secure political advantage out of these squabbles. On the present occasion, however, the armed skirmish could not be localised The feeling of hostility against Japan's silent but effective commercial exploitation of China is gaining ground all over the land and the Chinese soldiery on the northern frontier have not remained immune from it. It appears in their preliminary encounter with the Japanese troops they fared badly. This has emboldened the latter to make rapid incursion into Chinese territory and already a number of railway stations and other strategic points in South Manchuria have been occupied by them. The Nanking Government has not taken this armed entry by a foreign, but still deplomatically friendly, Power into its territory, lying down and its second Note to Japan demands immediate evacuation of the occupied territories and reserves the right to adopt "appropriate action" in future. The one feature in this quarrel which is bound to injure Chinese "amour propre" is the occupation of Mukden by Japanese troops and Japan's rumoured intention to hold the city "until the position has been stabilised." But neither China nor Japan can afford to continue a bellicose attitude. The Nanking Government, busy with its stupendous plans of economic development, desires peace and Japan knows that it cannot hope to exploit the Cantonese "particularist" feeling against the Nanking Government. Between the two Republics, there is no essential political difference. The Canton correspondent of the "Frankfurter Leitung" in despatch in mail week remarks upon their unity of purpose in handling agricultural and labour problems and co-operating for political stability. Japan will have to adopt an accommodating attitude towards the Kuomin-tang.

Trifles.

A Frenchman who left on a business trip with £8 in his pocket, was discovered later suffering from loss of memory but with £248 in French bank notes.

Remarkable as this profit—there are as many advantages in being "off the rocket" as "off the Gold Standard"—from loss is, it is really nothing. Many British historians are agreed that the Englishman acquired a subcontinent in a fit of the absence of mind.

* * *

The British Government repeat "emphatically the warning given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that any British citizen who increases the strain on exchanges by purchasing foreign securities himself or assisting others to do so is deliberately adding to the country's difficulties."

* * *

Now add to the above following from Washington (U.S.A.):—"Authoritative quarters are of the opinion that the future of Great Britain now lies largely in the hands of private Englishmen and Bankers."

* * *

If you were to add up the two properly the result would be a vindication of the "National" Government.

It constitutes a most convincing confirmation of the facts that

(1) "Doles" were paid to the unemployed in much larger quantities than the requirements of comfortable living warranted, and

(2) In the absence of any work to occupy the workless with, they had naturally fallen into the habit, rendered possible and encouraged by superfluous money, of dealing in financial transactions just for a flutter.

And there you are—although where Britain is, is beyond me.

* * *

Apropos of the news that Gandhiji is meeting Lord Irwin on Friday, I have been unable to obtain confirmation of the rumour that Muslim "delegates" have asked for instructions from my friend Simla Circles as to whether they should immediately declare themselves—as a protest against secret negotiations—irreconcilately opposed to the grant of Responsibility at the Centre.

* * *

Gandhiji "then motored to Epping Forest where he walked several miles, which he afterwards said he enjoyed extremely."

Epping Forest's watch-dog, the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill proposes to bark about it in no uncertain voice.

* * * * *

"Departure From The Gold Standard."
—Press Headline.

And it was very private too.

* * *

"Paris For The French.
English Signs Give Way."

Never mind. India still remains for the English.

* * *

Replying to a question in the Assembly, Sir James Crerar said that over 16,000 monkeys were exported from India last year. I hope, that now at least, M.L.A's will realise the onerous responsibility of the Home Department before accusing it of dilatory methods in interpellations. It has to deal with men and monkeys.

* * *

But I cannot excuse "Jimmy" Crerar for his utter lack of sense of humour. He should have used the Home Department phraseology "deported" instead of "exported." It would have been more in tune with the dignity of his office and the theory of evolution.

INDIA'S FIGHT FOR CONSTITUTION.

—:o:—

MAHATMAJI, RALLYING POINT FOR DELEGATES.

(BY—T. K. SHAHANI.)

(BY AIR MAIL.)
LONDON, September 11.

Mahatmaji is, after all, attending the Round Table Conference! And his is an uphill task! For, despite the tone of subdued indifference or pronounced antagonism of a considerable portion of the British Press (the 'Manchester Guardian' being almost the only honourable exception really anxious about Gandhiji coming) both the Government and the public know that whatever of India really matters is summed up in this man. By the people of England he will be heard with respect and attention. His visit, in this hour of sore trial for the British nation and of particularly the Labour and the marginal wage-earning classes will do great good to England herself; for even though he will not speak on British domestic politics, the way he extricates Government out of the Indian muddle will, doubtless, make for the triumph of Constitutionalism which Britain no less than India values as a precious achievement in the face of incalculable forces that may, any day, head for Revolution. For the Indian Delegation Mahatmaji will be a source of strength and inspiration,—almost a rallying point when vital issues purporting to give India the Substance or a mere shadow of Responsible Representative Government come to be squarely faced. Against the stalwarts of the British Delegation—giants both physically and mentally—this fragile frame—a mere bundle of bones—will need the fullest operation of his pound of energy constantly replenished by his spirituality and by the righteousness of his cause

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

Nobody in India will be so purblind as to make little of the surging mass of discontent and restlessness that is impatient of the existing order of things and is insistent on having a really national and Responsible Government in India. All our ideas of culture welfare and contentment in the country are definitely associated with the next political achievement. Shall it be by a quiet constitutional development along the beaten track of Parliamentary Responsible Government or by the cataclysmic phenomenon of Revolution of which, perhaps, no man can see the end? Of the answere there should be no doubt if only the Indian Delegation at the R. T. C. reconciling their really superficial differences, invite the British Delegation to have a peep into the real state of affairs in India which is almost at the parting of the ways and then ask them to make their choice: "Will the crowning point of your Trusteeship be a self-governing and contented India, friendly to England in all future give and take, and grateful to England for the triumph of Constitutionalism or will you end your work in India by making your statesmanship a by-word for bankruptcy and leaving us to face all the throes that the rebirth of a nation entails—even as China is witnessing now-a-days"? To speak out frankly to England that the alternative of the fullest measure of Constitutional Government is something that a peace-loving law-abiding citizen can contemplate only with a shudder—, that is the imperative duty of the Indian Delegation. And when that is true, Britain cannot decently be in the way.

UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED!

If the attainment of national and Responsible Federal Government by constitutional means is our objective at the R. T. Conference, a most important preliminary condition for our success is the annihilation of differences among Princes, Moslems, Hindus—and all fissiparous forces that have been, so far, characterised by a narrow and parochial outlook. It is idle to blame them for that outlook. It may be their fears, whatever they are, are "bona-fide". But if they hang like an incubus over the deliberations of the Conference, the possibility of the success of a parley between India and England becomes, obviously, remote. If India cannot speak out in one clear firm, unequivocal strain—but presents her case to England in a Babel of tongues, why all this "pother" about the Conference? At the counter where the deed for

(Continued on Page 8).

WHEN CHURCHILL MEETS MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE MAN OF DESTINY.

(By * * *).

The "Star" forecast of the prospects of Mr. Winston Churchill meeting Mahatma Gandhi, which was reproduced in this journal last week, pays the latter a compliment that he would vehemently protest was not really deserved and that, although it emanated from warm-heartedness and a certain sense of the paradox, it failed to do justice to Mr. Churchill's personality.

AN APOLOGIA.

The Mahatma is always so profuse in protestations of this kind and while such behaviour, so familiar to us, may induce the suggestion of too much solicitude for real politeness and dignity and human touch and impersonal contact in the case of any other person it bubbles out of the sincerity of his heart. Superanalytical in most matters, he takes the goodness of heart for granted even in his opponents whom he goes out of his way to pamper as his special friends: obviously his metaphysics has spoilt the man and we, the smart philosophers of bread and cheese, cannot possibly condone this trait in him: he is too much of a Mahatma for us. Yet we have to admit and admire in him the rare chivalry that distinguishes his every gesture, impracticable though it might appear to us. This admiration is the saving grace of human nature.

CHURCHILL FILS.

Of course, Gandhi will not "swallow" young Churchill but will, probably, treat him as a chip of the old block, an interesting and rare specimen for the connoisseur's research, pampering him with every kind of attention. We have no exact idea how the science (or, as one would prefer, the muse) of heredity has dealt with the younger branch of the Churchills. But if the sapling showed signs of the elder and weather-beaten trunk, he would not be slow in showing the parental "cheek" that annoyed that expert militarist, Lord Kitchener. He must have had something of the subaltern who drafted dictatorial orders for generals and discarded the civilian clothes of the war-correspondents for the professional soldier's. I think, the young man is already started on the career of newspaper-writing after Churchill, 'pater', and the interview, however it may turn out, is full of the possibilities of liberal pocket-money squeezed out of the newspaper-proprietors' pockets.

MAN OF DESTINY.

What remains, however, to be seen is who exactly "swallows" whom when Churchill, 'pere', jumps, to speak in terms of popular notions, at our old man's throat; Mahatma Gandhi, one has no doubt, would be highly delighted not only to be swallowed but properly digested apart from the demand this process would involve on the gastric juices. Seriously, however, there is nothing of encounter in Mr. Churchill meeting the Mahatma. The latter would certainly express his feeling of happiness in setting his eyes on this much-advertized British man of destiny who displayed his genius in saying such flattering things about the man. Gandhi, too, is a man of destiny in our eyes. But it is a Destiny different from Mr. Churchill's. She is gentle and the soft light her eyes shed falls on the dust of mighty but vanquished empires: the oppressed and fallen of the earth crushed into grovelling creatures under the ruthless heel of organized force may look up to her and be not disappointed. She brings hope to the dark masses of Africa and the obscure, lowly ones of Indo-China: and what happened in India yesterday would happen one day there. The lacerated body of the Saviour was not the only symbol of salvation.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Distress In Lancashire.

Mr. Luke Bates, the Mayor of Blackurn, is looking forward to Gandhiji's visit to Lancashire, so that India's leader may see for himself the results of unemployment caused by the Indian boycott of foreign cloth. Mr. Bates hopes that "as a great humanitarian, Mr. Gandhi might be so impressed that he might possibly begin to feel that the boycott should be relaxed." We sincerely sympathise with Mr. Bates. But he ignores the Indian side of the picture—perhaps he has, like 99 per cent. of his countrymen, no real and live knowledge of it. And he tests the miseries of Lancashire by one-sided criteria. The distress of the large army of Britain's unemployed, horrible proof as it is of the callousness of that country's governing classes, is most certainly pitiable.

—And In India.

But the condition of 85 per cent. of India's inhabitants is definitely and glaringly worse. Here it is a case of chronic starvation as against the ill-satisfied hunger of Britain's 2,800,000. While the latter, notwithstanding Big Business, High Finance and their political toadies, can still count on a few shillings a week, India's millions have nothing to fall back upon during the period of enforced idleness after a few months of profitless employment. It is no pleasure to Gandhiji, or for that matter, to any Indian with some sparks of human feeling, indirectly to subject British fellow-men to acute discomforts, especially when their own politicians and plutocrats have all but coolly thrown them to the wolves in the name of patriotism and national interests. But the Indian massses have to be rescued from the actual grip of wolves. Boycott of foreign cloth to provide a supplementary cottage industry is the principal method.

Lloyd George And Labour.

The silence, during the last fortnight, of Mr. Lloyd George, has given rise to a suggestion that he might emerge as the leader of the Labour Party. The suggestion has achieved plausibility through a timely recollection of a speech, in February last, vehemently attacking the "Money Barons" of the city. And it is thoroughly "intriguing." By leading the Labour opposition to the principles and policies of the "National" coalition headed by Mr. MacDonald, the ex-Premier of the former coalition days will, in a way, change places with the present Premier; and Time will have provided its revenge for all concerned. But we doubt if Labour will accept Mr. Lloyd George as its leader. Remarkably wily as the Welsh wizard is, he is also equally remarkably flighty. The Labour Party, that has just emerged out of a grave danger shedding the 'slime of hypocrisy', will think a thousand before taking any risks again. And Mr. Lloyd George is a grave risk.

Handloom Industry.

"The Economics of Handloom" is the title of a very recently published book by Prof. N. G. Ranga, Professor of History and Economics, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, (D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co., Bombay; Pages 302; Price Rs. 2). The book is stated by the author to be a part of the thesis presented by him to the University of Oxford and the result of a personal survey of the conditions of the handloom industry made by him in 1925-26. It is an exhaustive account of the present position of the industry, of the many difficulties it is labouring under and suggests many ways in which those difficulties can be got over. The author specially pleads for better credit facilities to the handloom weavers, a regular system of apprenticeship, organisation of Trade Boards and for co-operative methods of organisation. On the whole, the book will be found very helpful by those who wish to make a thorough study of the handloom industry.

Perverse Retrenchment.

We do not know if the liquor Bill of the Government House or similar objectionable expenditure of Government is to be cut down for the sake of economy, but the Bombay Retrenchment Committee has seriously suggested a cut of 5 per cent. in the grants to schools. Ever since the War grants to schools have been very niggardly while school fees have been steadily enhanced. While all those who value education have been at pains to find out ways and means to enhance the grants to schools, here is a Committee that very light-heartedly proposes to cut down the already meagre grants. Teachers and parents should resist this indirect attempt further to raise school fees, which even now are about twice as high in Bombay as in Bengal, Punjab and Behar.

NO JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO SHOOTING OF DETENUS AT MIDNAPORE.

CENSURE MOVE FILS IN ASSEMBLY.

Crerar Pleads "Legal Right Of Private Defence".

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The adjournment motion of Mr. S. C. Mitra to censure Government for the shooting of two detenus and injuring 20 in Midnapore Detention Camp was lost by 53 votes to 38.

Sir James Crerar pleaded against premature judgment when preliminary investigation by the District Magistrate was proceeding.

At question hour Sir James Crerar told Mr. Hariraj Swarup that in regard to services under control of the Government of India certain principles had been laid down for observance where necessary to carry out retrenchment of personnel. One of these principles was that in each category of service which came under retrenchment in a particular office or branch of office the ratio between various communities represented by their present number in category should be maintained to the nearest practicable figure. This principle would apply both to permanent and temporary staff.—

PRESS GAG BILL.

Dissenting Minute By Five Members.

Sir James Crerar presented the report of the Select Committee on the Press Bill which has got a dissenting minute by five members.

Sir George Rainy moved for the consideration of the Bill providing for the protection of heavy chemical industry. He said that this protection was only for eighteen months before the end of which period, Government's enquiries ought to be complete in order to judge the prospects of successful establishment of manufacture of artificial manures in India. The imposition of duties during this period would give assistance and enable the Industry to reorganise itself, if possible, in one centre like Bombay or Calcutta. If the authorities responsible for the management of the railways had before them a definite proposal for the establishment of the manufacture of chemicals at a suitable centre and were satisfied that the firm in question had adequate capital and proper financial backing, then the question of reduction in freight rates became a matter of business. But the railways could not reduce freights in the manner recommended by the Tariff Board on the off-chance of a hypothetical capitalist turning up to take advantage of it, because there the loss to the railway was certain. As regards Magnesium Chloride, Sir George Rainy said that the firm engaged in the manufacture of this chemical had succeeded in bringing down its costs to a point, at which they might expect that at all normal periods when prices had not progressed for abnormal reasons, it would in the long run be entitled to protection.

Mr. B. Das complained against the delay in the publication of the Report of the Tariff Board and in Government not giving full effect to its recommendations.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that protection had failed to meet the situation. The establishment of the industry at one centre might not prove advantageous to the industry itself, as the manufacture of other salts or chemicals might be affected.

Mr. Elliot said that protection to the industry, if established at out centre, might affect Coppor sulphate required by planters in South India, as railway freight from Bombay or Calcutta might be great.

Mr. Mody moved an amendment which empowered Government to raise the duty on magnesium chloride without reference to Assembly.

Sir George Rainy said Government was not anxious to possess power but left the decision in the hands of the House.

Messrs Jog and B. Das supported the amendment which was adopted by the House and the amended bill was passed.

Sir George Schuster next moved the passage of a Bill the chief purpose of which was to extend period under which Custom collections at enhanced rate could be made after the Financial Bill was introduced. After Sir George had outlined some of the changes which, through the Bill, were made in the existing law of the land, the Assembly passed the Bill.

FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL.

Mr. Howell next moved consideration of the Foreign Relations Bill. At the outset he made it clear that Bill had nothing to do with Indian States and their rulers.

Mr. Howell said that the Bill was not designed to protect any particular foreign ruler but it gives effet to the international obligations of the Government of India. The Bill, he admitted, did put some restraint on the Press but it did not gag it from bona fide criticisms nor did it inflict penalties like forfeiture of press or securities. He wanted the House to visualise the effect of unrestrained criticism which, he said, might lead to civil war in neighbouring countries or lead to international war or the overthrow of the existing order of society. He appealed to the House and to the journalists outside it to think internationally and to support the Bill. (Loud Applause).

Mr. Mashwood Ahmed moved amendment that the bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion by January 1, 1932. By this time it was four o'clock and the President adjourned debate to next official day.—

Export Of Monkeys.

Sir James Crerar replying to a question in the Assembly said that monkeys were mainly exported to Germany and America but they were also sent in small quantities to United Kingdom, Belgium, Straits, Java, Hong Kong, Japan, Italy, Ceylon, etc. About 16,220 monkeys were exported in 1930-31, including 6224 to Germany and 5178 to America. —A.P.

MIDNAPORE SHOOTING

Adjournment Motion Allowed.

After question, the President allowed Mr. S. C. Mitra's request for adjournment of the House to discuss the shooting in the Midnapore Jail. This he did, after ascertaining that more than 25 members stood up for it.

Sir James Crerar had, however, stated that neither the Local Government nor the Government of India was in full possession of the facts, and the matter was the subject of investigation. The motion would be discussed at four in the afternoon.

Sir George Schuster made a statement announcing the Governor-General's Ordinance suspending Government's obligation to sell sterling or gold against rupees.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. S. C. Mitra moving the adjournment motion felt surprised that Government was still not in possession of the facts of the happening of September 16. He referred to the communique of the Bengal Government which did not allege that the detenus wanted to escape from the camp. Alluding to the detenus he said, supposing that there was an attempt to escape from the camp by them none could blame them for it. For they had been arrested on mere suspicion and kept in detention for an unlimited period. If Government had no case against any one they put that person in the detenus' camp.

Mr. Mitra warned Government against their policy which he alleged was instigated by the Anglo-Indian press. The policy of the Government was to crush these people. It was happenings such as these that led to assassinations. The House agreed the other day to condemn assassinations and they should do so to-day also. For assassinations were assassinations whether they were perpetrated by Government or by some misguided youths. He said in conclusion that he would have withdrawn his motion if Government had promised full enquiry into the affair.

HOME MEMBER'S OBJECTION.

Sir James Crerar reiterated his objection to discussion of the affair when investigation was proceeding and there was no necessary data to arrive at considered conclusions. The mover had imputed the motive that he (the speaker) was not disclosing facts. All that he had was a telegram from the Bengal Government giving provisional details as the enquiry was still proceeding and further evidence was still to be taken. Sir James Crerar read out the telegram (which was very imperfectly heard in the gallery). The Home Member proceeding stated that his own inference from these provisional details was that the police officers concerned acted in discharge of their immediate duty of maintaining peace and order in the place where there was disturbance of a serious kind and that they acted in dischasge of lawful privilege of private defence.

Mr Amarnath Dutt analysed the Government communique issued soon after the occurrence and said that occasion did not justify firing.

EUROPEAN VIEW.

Mr. Arthur Moore said that the Europeans took a serious view of detention camps which were simply dangerous revolutionary clubs. The situation in Bengal had become serious and local Governments, instead of being asked to send their detenus to other provinces, should have power to send them outside the province concerned and outside the mainland of India.

Mr. B. Das objected to sentries being placed to shoot down the innocents. He thought the sentries merely carried out the policy of the Government. He pleaded for impartial an enquiry by High Court Judges.

NO JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

Sir Abdur Rahim related the facts as they were available to the public through official communique. He referred to the Home Member's plea of 'sub judice' and asked Government whether it would be a judicial enquiry.

Sir James Crerar: No, Sir.

Sir Abdur Aahim: "Then it will be purely a departmental and executive enquiry." Unless, he added, Government gave them the assurance that they would appoint a judicial enquiry which enjoyed the confidence of the country they would support the motion.

Pandit Sen and Mauzam Sahib supporting the motion said that the police had taken the law in their hands in an ungodly manner.

Sir Hari Singh Gour felt that the enquiry set up by Government did not enjoy the confidence of the public and it would be conductive to the ends of justice if a judicial enquiry was appointed. —A.P.

A PITY.

Sardar Harbans Singh said had the victims been some Europeans, telephone and telegraph lines would have been busy and Government would have come out with another Public Safety Bill. It was a pity two Indians were shot dead and Government after five days pleaded that they were still not in possession of full facts.

Mr. K. Ahmed said that a Magisterial enquiry was as good as a judicial enquiry and the condemnation of Government was onesided as it was done without being in possession of full facts.

At this stage the Chair accepted the closure and after Mr. Mitra's reply to the debate Sir James Crerar said it was wrong to say that the motion would have no effect on Government. It certainly would as it would be a censure motion. He did not admit the Magistrate could not hold an impartial enquiry. Government had already set up the enquiry and unless they had its reports before them they could not arrive at considered conclusions.

Sir Abdur Rahim asked if there would be open impartial enquiry.

Sir James Crerar said it was impossible to say whether the results of the preliminary enquiry would lead to a judicial enquiry or not. He could not commit Government of India or local Government in this matter.

The House divided and rejected the otion by 58 votes to 38.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow when non-official business will be transacted.—A. P.

GOVT.' DOUBLE ROLE.

Ratio Policy Exposed.

Interviewed by the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the Currency Ordinance Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, said:—

Only a week ago, we were told by the viceroy and the Finance Secretary made matters still clear quoting acts and offering the resources of India at the altar of their prestige. To-day the Government says: "it relieves itself of its obligations to sell gold or sterling."

The Government knew their position very well that it is impossible to maintain the artificial ratio and that it was causing wreck and ruin. Instead of gracefully and honestly admitting their mistake and doing the right thing at the right moment, they went on carrying their policy which ruins India's industry, agriculture and trade. Now the British Government have replied to the fallacy of Government's arguments "that to reduce the value of currency would be a catastrophe." Who is correct, the Cabinet in England or the Simla Gods?

I hope the Government will now allow exchange to find its natural level, stop reckless borrowing, reduce top-heavy and extravagant civil and military expenditure. Government now find themselves almost bursting on the rock of their own follies. Will not better counsels prevail

MAHATMA'S ARRIVAL AT MARSEILLES.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT MARSEILLES.

MAHATMA GETTING DOWN FROM THE BOAT AT MARSEILLES. —(Photo by "Air Mail.")

HOW TO CELEBRATE GANDHI JAYANTI.

Nearly Half A Lakh Worth Of Khaddar Ordered.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has issued the following:—

In response to the appeal of the Congress President, Sirdar Vallabhbhai, regarding the best way to observe Gandhiji's Birthday, the following orders for Khaddi have been booked:—

		Rs.
Bombay Suburban Congress Committee	.....	15,000
Jivanlal and Co. (Bombay and Calcutta)	.....	10,000
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas	.....	5,000
A Friend	.....	5,000
Seth Jamal Mahomed (Madras)	.....	2,000
Raja Bahadur Govindlal Pittil	.....	1,000
Sriram Ramniranjan	.....	1,000
Hingwala	.....	1,000
Habib and Sons ...N	.....	1,000
H. L. through Sjt. Mathurdas	.....	1,000
A Friend	.....	1,000
Collection from Baliwala Theatre	.....	1370

VICEROY PROMULGATES CURRENCY ORDINANCE

Schuster's Statement In Assembly.

(Continued From Page 1.)

ingly signed by His Excellency the Governor-General this morning.

GOLD RESERVES INTACT.

Answering supplementary questions arising from this statement, the Finance Member stated that Government of India's duty at present was to preserve intact the reserves of the Government of India which still stood at a very substantial figure, particularly gold reserves. "Though we had lost a certain amount of our currency reserves in the last two months, we have not lost a single penny of our gold reserves. (Applause). The purchase of gold would not be stopped, but only the obligation temporarily to suspend by Ordinance obligation to sell gold against rupees.

The Finance Member promised to consider Mr. Mody's request for a fuller statement during this week.

LINKING DURING DIVORCE.

Mr. Arthur Moore asked whether steps would be taken to link the rupee with the sterling during the period when it might be temporarily divorced from gold.

Sir George Schuster said the Government had not had time to settle detailed plans, but he assured everybody, that as far as he knew anything of the situation, there was no cause for panic or anxiety of any kind. It was probable that arrangements would be made for suspension of business in London, New York and other important centres for two or three days, while discussions on the situation proceeded. It was obviously right for the Government of India to allow nobody to take advantage of the situation, until it was possible to make a definite plan. Government's first duty was to preserve intact their reserves which still stood at a very substantial figure, particularly their gold reserves. Although they had lost certain amount of currency reserve in the last two months they had not lost a single penny of gold reserve, and that their actual gold reserves stood about seven millions sterling higher than they did, about a year ago owing to receipts of gold from upcountry.

Mr. Mody wanted a detailed statement during the week on the effect of policy just announced on Indian trade, industry and general position.

The Finance Member promised to consider the request.

Mr. Jadhav asked Sir George Schuster whether the purchase of gold made at mint would be stopped.

Sir George Schuster.—No. The purchase of gold will not be stopped. The only obligation which is temporarily suspended by the Ordinance is the obligation to sell gold or sterling.

BRITISH CABINET'S DECISION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Rugby.—The British Cabinet, which held a special meeting yesterday and again this evening, examined the situation caused by the demoralisation of the international money markets during the last few days and excessive withdrawals from London of deposited money and reached momentous decisions which were announced in the following statement.

"His Majesty's Government have decided, after consultation with the Bank of England that it has become necessary to suspend for the time being the operation of Sub-Section 2 of Section 1 of the Gold Standard Act of 1925 which requires the Bank to sell gold at a fixed price.

A Bill for this purpose will be introduced immediately and it is the intension of the Government to ask Parliament to pass it through all its stages to-morrow.

Meantime, the Bank of England has been authorised to proceed accordingly in anticipation of the action of Parliament.

REASON FOR DECISION.

The reasons which have led to this decision are as follows:—

Since the middle of July, funds amounting to more than £200,000,000 have been withdrawn from the London market. The withdrawals have met partly from the gold and foreign currency held by the Bank of England, partly from the proceeds of the credit of £50,000,000 which shortly matures secured by the Bank of England from New York and Paris and partly from the proceeds of French and American credits amounting to £80,000,000 recently obtained by the Government.

During the last few days the withdrawals of foreign balances accelerated so sharply that the Government have felt bound to take the decision mentioned above.

GOVT. OBLIGATIONS UNAFFECTED.

This decision will, of course, not affect the obligations of the Government or the Bank of England which are payable in foreign currencies. The gold holding of the Bank of England amounts to some £130,000,000 and having regard to contingencies which may have to be met it is advisable to allow this reserve to be further reduced.

There will be no interruption of ordinary banking business. Banks will be open as usual for the convenience of their customers and there is no reason why sterling transactions should be affected in any way.

It has been arranged that the Stock Exchange shall not be opened on Monday, the day on which Parliament is passing the necessary legislation. This will not, however, interfere with the business of the current settlement of the Stock Exchanges which will be carried through as usual.

The Government have no reason to believe that the present difficulties are due, to any substantial extent, to export of capital by British national. Undoubtedly, the bulk of the withdrawals has been for the foreign account. They desire, however, to repeat emphatically the warning given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, that any British citizen who increases the strain on the exchanges by purchasing foreign securities himself or assisting others to do so is deliberately adding to the country's difficulties.

BANKS UNDERTAKING OF CO-OPERATION.

Banks have undertaken to cooperate in restricting purchases by British citizens of foreign exchange, except those required for actual needs of trade or for meeting the existing contracts and should further measures prove advisable the Government will not hesitate to take them. The Government have arrived at this decision with greatest reluctance. But during the last few days the International financial markets have become demoralised and been liquidating their sterling assets regardless of their intrinsic worth. In the circumstances, there was no alternative, but to protect the financial position of this country by the only means at their disposal.—B. O.W.

POONA CONDEMNS PRESS GAG BILL.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

A Meeting of the citizens of Poona was held in Shivaji Mandir to-day to condemn the Press Bill. Mr. N. V. Gadgal presided. A resolution condemning the Bill as unwarranted and indirect breach of the Delhi Pact moved by Mr. Divekar, editor of the Maharatta, was passed.

NO TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.

Tuesday, the 22nd September 1931 having been declared a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, no tenders for the purchase of Treasury Bills will be received on that date. The date of the next sale by tender will be notified hereafter.

FLUTTER IN MADRAS COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

Considerable flutter was caused in the local commercial circles by England's abandonment of gold standard. The Government of India have stopped the sale of Reverse Councils from this morning until further announcement.

The Post Office has received instructions not to accept foreign money orders and postal orders to-day.

BUOYANT FEELING IN MARKET

Result Of Ratio Collapse.

In an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. C. B. Mehta, President of Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations, on the latest financial developments said that he admired the promptness of the British Government in throwing off the yoke of Gold Standard. They did not stick to it obstinately on the plea of credit being damaged. They acted firmly and courageously as soon as they found that any delay would lead to further withdrawal of large amounts of gold from the Bank of England. This action of the British Government has been an eye-opener to the Indian Finance Member, who under the plea of India's credit being damaged, allowed our gold of a huge amount to be frittered away during the last two years.

FAR REACHING EFFECT.

I will further say that throwing off of the Gold Standard by Britain will have no small effect—economically and financially—throughout the world. America and France will now realize that squeezing the gold either by tariff walls or by any other means cannot permanently bring prosperity to them. Trade distress of England and India and of other countries will now divert to America and France which are the only countries which can bear the brunt at present. Now America and France both will have to give careful, serious and quick consideration to the question of the revision of War Debts and Reparations.

MOST RELIEVED MAN.

The most relieved gentleman today in India will be our Finance Member Sir George Schuster who from the time he took charge of the office till to-day had anxious time to maintain 18d. exchange on the one hand and to stand before the public criticism of that policy on the other.

From to-day onwards Indian internal situation will begin to improve. The cheery and buoyant feeling can already be seen in all markets. Cotton, grains, seeds, silver, shares and all other commodities have already advanced and a spirit of optimism prevails in all markets.

(Snowden's Statement in Parliament, See Stop Press page 5).

BELIEVE IT OR NOT
IT'S HERE! THE HIT OF HITS!!
WHOOPEE
The most spectacular comedy smash
MORE
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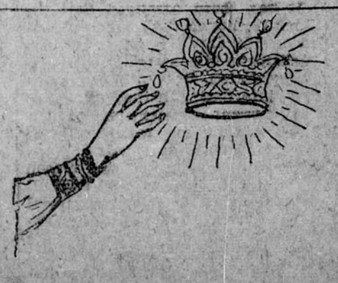


THE HIJLI INCIDENT.

:o:

Detenus On Hunger Strike.

DEMAND FOR IMPARTIAL INQUIRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Great sensation prevailed when the public learnt on Friday last that two detenus had been shot dead in Hijli Detention Camp, District Midnapur (West Bengal). The whole city was overcast with gloom and signs of indignation marked all faces. People did not show any inclination to believe the brief official communique published in yesterday's papers which laid the whole blame at the door of the poor detenus.

So far it has been learnt that on Wednesday evening a police force charged the inmates of the Camp with lathis and bayonets and fired at them with revolvers the detailed account of which tragic incident is a most pathetic story. The detenus allege that the police charge was unprovoked but the official communique says that it originated in an attack by a band of detenus on four sentries who were rescued by a patrol of police which was forced to open fire on the alleged assailants. Whatever the cause the fact remains that two of the detenus were shot dead by the police and twenty were injured, some of the wounded having received serious injuries. It has been further learnt that one of them has had his left arm amputated. A few others are lying in Kharagpur (B. N. Ry.) Railway Hospital in a precarious condition.

Those who were killed were Mr. Santosh Mitter and Mr. Tarakeshwar Sen of Barisal (East Bengal). Mr. Mitter was a brilliant student of the Calcutta /University and a very earnest Congressman. After his acquittal in a political case in 1930 he was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

Yesterday Sjs. Sen Gupta and Subhas Bose, accompanied by several other public men, went to Hijli to bring the dead bodies of the martyrs. They were not allowed to have any talks with the detenus either in the Camp or in the hospital which they were not permitted even to enter. But they learnt that the co-prisoners of the wounded detenus were allowed to attend their comrades in the hospital.

It is understood that several telegrams addressed by the detenus to the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal, Mr. S. C. Mitter, M.L.A., and others, reporting the tragic incident were withheld.

The detenus of the Camp have gone on hunger-strike and it is said they will not break it unless and until an impartial enquiry is held by officials and non-official public men in whom they may have confidence. The official communique mentioned above says that an executive enquiry will be held.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

It was an impressive scene when thousands waited at the Howrah Station to receive the dead bodies of the martyrs which were brought there by Sj. Sen Gupta and Sj. Subhas Bose by a special train. The train arrived at 6-30 last evening. A huge procession then started with the biers containing the valued remains, and it increasingly swelled as it proceeded towards the Keoratola Burning Ghat. Large numbers of police men were posted at the turnings in the route but everything passed off smoothly. Santosh Mitter's bier was taken to his house on the way. His aged father, at the last glimpse of the face of his son, fainted. And the most touching and pathetic scene was the sight of his young widow who as she saw her dead husband's face for the last time could not stand the strain and fainted also.

The funeral took place just beside the place where the remains of another martyr, Jatin Das, were burnt two years ago. The ceremony commenced at 12-30 a.m. and continued till 5 o'clock this morning.

Some M.L.C.s have requested the Governor who is now at Darjeeling to come down and call a session of the Legislative Council without delay so that the incidents of Chittagong and Hijli may be discussed. Many institutions and offices were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the deceased. The business of the Calcutta Corporation was also suspended.

THE OTHER SIDE OF HIJLI CAMP TRAGEDY

:o:

Alleged Bayonet, Baton And Lathi Charges.

What Sjt. Subhas Bose Saw.

The special correspondent of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" writes:

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 17.

Last evening at about 9-30 all on a sudden the alarm bell of the Hijli Detention Camp was rung About fifty armed police and some two dozen sepoys with lathis and battons, surrounded the detenu barracks and opened fire inside the rooms without ony warning. Nearly hundred bullets and shots were fired in the Camp as well as the portion of the hospital, where some of the sick detenus put up as indoor patients. Sentries from eight boxes and those posted near about the cells and the bathrooms and those on patrol duty in the field and road outside opened fire simultaneously. Some of the detenus were in the dining hall taking their meal, and Sj. Krishnapada Banerji of Barisal was wounded there.

The convict attendants in confusion put out the dining hall lights and the firing thereto ceased as none within could be seen from the sentry posts. Sjts. Tarakeswar Sen of Golla, Barisal was on the verandah, trying to see what was going on downstairs. He was shot down with a bullet in the frontal side of the head and he dropped down dead and instantaneously. Sj. Santosh Mitra was standing on the threshold of a room of the ground floor and he was shot by more than two bullets through the abdomen. He fell down dead.

In the ssame room Sj. Sachindra Ghose, younger brother of Sj. Sailendra Nath Ghose, an exile in America, was shot at the lumbre region and the bullet pierced through both the sides of the spinal cord. The abdominal injury is not yet known. Another bullet struck and lodged in his left ankle joint, which has not, as yet been located. His condition in the Kharagpur Railway Hospital is precarious

Sj. Govindapada Datta of Krishnagore, who was standing by Sj. Ghose and was hit by a bullet in the left arm and the bone was broken into three parts which will require amputation of the arm.

The armed police and sepoys then ran upstairs and rushed into a room and made a bayonet charge on Sj. Sabita Sekhar Roy Choudhury of Berhampore, as a result he received serious injuries on the head, neck and chest. He bled profusely and became unconscious. His condition in the Kharagpur Hospital is reported to be serious.

Then they fired at Sj. Sudhir Sen of Golla, Barisal, who was attending to Sjt. Tarakeswar Sen, Sudhir Babu received buckshot wounds at his back and is lying precarious in Kharagpur Railway Hospital. They then again assaulted Sj. Tarakeswar Sen, with the buttend of rifles, who was already dead.

Sjts. Kunja Behari Bose and Suresh Das Gupta of Barisal and Tarapada Gupta, Berhampore, who were attending to Sjts. Tarakeswar Sen and Sabita Sekhar Roy Choudhury, were wounded by bullets and bayonets, battons and buttend of rifles and also by buckshots. Then they made a rush to the west-end extremity of the barracks in the same floor and assaulted Sj. Ashutosh Hazra of Dacca on his head by the buttend of a rifle fracturing his skull. The sepoys assault the detenus right and left by entering into the rooms, as they moved from one extremity of the barracks to the other.

Sjts. Satyen Choudhury (Jove) of South Calcutta and Aswini Guha of Chittagong, were injured by buckshot wounds and when they were lying down on the floor goaning in agony, they were kicked and battoned by the sepoys. Sj. Probodh Gupta of Munshiganj, was one of those who were assaulted on the first floor.

Sjts. Ramesh Chaki of Rangpur and Naresh Shome of Jamalpur, Mymensingh, received buckshot wounds. Sjts. Subodh Choudhury and Karuna Roy of Mymensingh and Sjt. Hementa Tarafdar of Jessore were badly beaten by lathis and buttends of rifles. Sj. Saratchandra Datta, ex-editor "The Swadhinata" (now defunct) was severely assaulted and received bayonet wounds on the palm of the right hand, and he bled profusely and became unconscious.

Sjt. Monohar Mukherjee of Dacca received buckshot wounds on the palm of the left hand. He was using cold comoress on the wound, when the sepoys entered the room and assaulted him again with lathis. He has been seriously injured in his left arm.

"UNPROVOKED ASSAULT".

Subhas Bose Corrects Press Report.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose made the following statement yesterday about the situation at Hijli and Kharagpur:—

Along with Sjts. J. M. Sen Gupta, Nripen Banerji, Dr. Charu Banerji and Mrs. Banerji, Sjt. Sushil Roy Chowdhury and other coworkers. I visited Kharagpur yesterday (Friday). Kumar Debendra Lal Khan, Sjts. Sailaja Sen and Ram Sunder Singh also joined us. We were not allowed to visit the Hijli Camp but I saw several detenus at the railway Hospital at Kharagpur including those who were injured. I also had occasion during my visit to ascertain the truth of the press reports that have appeared in the papers. I am now in a position to say that what has appeared in the press is rather an under-estimation. The assault on the detenus was unprovoked. Sjts. Santosh Mitra and Tarakeshwar Sen have died bravely and the country will honour them for ever as martyrs. Sjts. Gobinda Dutt and Sashindra Ghosh are in a serious condition in the railway hospital. The condition of Sjt. Krishnapada Banerji, Sudhir Sen, Sabita Rai Chowdhury who are in hospital is causing anxiety as also that of Sjt. Ashutosh Hazra who is in the Hijli Camp.

All the detenus are on hunger-strike and they will continue it till a non-official committee is appointed. So far the detenus have been allowed to attend the injured in hospital but it is apprehended that this facility will be discontinued from to-morrow (Saturday). In that case trouble is likely to arise again. I earnestly appeal to the local authorities to permit the detenus to nurse their sick friends in hospital.

I have come back from Kharagpur pained and humiliated to an indescribable degree. In these circumstances should we still fight and quarrel? Let us sink all differences and close up our ranks. I have already said in my statement which has appeared in to-day's papers that henceforth I shall be an humble servant of the people ready to serve them in any capacity that may be demanded of me and ready also to efface myself to my utmost capacity. I am glad to find that several of my friends have already congratulated me on the step that I have taken in resigning all positions and this has confirmed me in my belief that I have interpreted the mind of Bengal correctly. Let us hope that through our efforts Bengal will soon recover her former prestige and glory.—"Liberty."

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL GOVT.

Mr. MacDonald's Broadcast.

Mr. MacDonald's broadcast to the nation last night was worthy of the momentous occasion which inspired it. Admirable in its subject-matter, it was admirably delivered.

The Prime Minister's voice was strong, clear and dignified. There was no evidence of strain or of tiredness. On the contrary, the whole speech gave an impression of immense sincerity.

It was a remarkable achievement for a man of 66, who for days past has been working at the highest pressure.

AN HONEST TRIBUTE.

Not the least praiseworthy feature of his address was its magnanimity. There was no aspersion on the colleagues who had deserted him. There was moreover, an honest and fearless tribute to the bankers and Conservatives who have been so widly accused of conspiring against Labour.

Only once was a trace of bitterness allowed to reveal itself in his voice—when he referred to the damage done to our credit abroad by the indiscretions of public men.

He made, too, a significant pause before using the words, "bankers' ramp."

The "bankers' ramp" theory was the theory of Mr. Henderson.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POST.

Last night, I heard surprise expressed that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who has been the big man behind the scenes in the recent discussions, should have been content with so minor a post as the Ministry of Health.

There is, however, nothing insignificant about Mr. Chamberlain's new task. The new Government is a Government of Economy. Its two most important savings departments will be the Exchequer and the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Snowden is the guardian of our national expenditure. Mr. Chamberlain becomes the comptroller of our local expenditure. It is precisely in this sphere, which he already knows so well, that the great economics can be effected.

THE BURDEN OF INDIA.

Sir Samuel Hoare, who has been Mr. Chamberlain's first lieutenant in the negotiations, has been rewarded with the India Office.

He should regard the honour as a great compliment, although this particular office is more in the nature of a grave burden than a reward for past services. Certainly there is no Ministry which carries with it so heavy a load of responsibility at the present moment.

Sir Samuel brings to his task a considerable knowledge of the problems it involves and an indefatigable industry.

TWO CHANCELLORS, ONE WOOLSACK.

The only surprise in the new Cabinet is the omission of Lord Hailsham.

There is a simple explanation for his absence, which is not due to any difference of opinion with his colleagues.

Although there is the precedent of Lord Birkenhead, it is not the practice of former Chancellors to enter the Cabinet in any other capacity.

In Lord Sankey there was already another Lord Chancellor in the field. Moreover, Lord Sankey was a Labour Minister, and it was important to have as many Labour representatives in the Cabinet as possible.

Lord Hailsham therefore waived his claims.

NO LETHAL WEAPONS.

We have all heard of political feuds which are carried on "to the knife and fork", and one migh expect something of the kind to be meditated now in Labour quarters.

The I. L. P. however, has summoned the comrades to a meeting on the night before the House assembles at which, it is enticingly announced, "coffee and sandwiches will be provided".

I presume the pacifist tendencies of this estimable body make even the suggestion of lethal weapons something to be avoided.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S LIDO.

The new Ministers will have to assume some strange relationships as foster parents. Lord Londonderry, for instance, finds himself *in loco parentis* to Mr. Lansbury's Lido. Sir Herbert Samuel inherits from Mr. Clynes the Electoral Reform Bill, with the alternative vote from which the Liberals hoped much.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister will find himself presented with the Consumers' Council Bill, which he has been fighting.

While Lord Londonderry may let the Lido live, Sir Herbert Samuel will be unable to succour the child on his doorstep, even though he might wish to do so, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister will willingly let his foundling die.

KILLING THE BILLS.

These peculiar relationships occur because, though there is a new Government, there is not a new Parliament.

New Ministers take over their departments where their predecessors left off.

But, of course, most of the uncompleted legislation of the last Government will be quietly withdrawn.—"Evening Standard."

TENNIS STAR DONS "GANDHI CAP."

Wimbledon Shuts Its Door Against Miss Liela Row.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

The Indian tennis 'fans' all over the country might be wondering as to what happened with the tennis of Miss Leela Row, the present All-India champion, who, according to press reports, had started for Europe early in May to compete at Wimbledon as India's official representative.

It will be remembered that Col. B. C. Roe, Secretary of the Indian Lawn Tennis Association in England wrote in the columns of a few contemporaries that as Miss Row did not send her entry-fee in time to the Wimbledon authorities her entry was not accepted and as such she could not be eligible to play at Wimbledon this year. In fact this actually happened. But there had been queries from many quarters to find out who was really responsible for this "unfortunate" situation. If Miss Row had been advised in time by Col. Roe to send her entry-fee and if she did not act accordingly, certainly she herself has to be blamed for her bad luck. I have authoritative information to state that no such instruction was sent to her by the I. T. F. authorities. And in fact the official announcement of the names of the players to represent India at Wimbledon was made 2 days after Miss Leela Row had left the shores of India, that is, early in May. But of course Col. Roe wrote to her sometime in April that if she would like to play at Wimbledon there would be no difficulty for her to do so. Miss Row obviously left India for Europe with the chief object of playing at Wimbledon and before her departure she advised Col. Roe by air mail to help her in finding out a suitable hotel for her stay in London and also to make the necessary arrangements for her participation in Wimbledon. Miss Row was informed at Paris by Col. Roe where a letter awaited her arrival that she would not be allowed to play at Wimbledon as she did not pay her entrance-fee in time. Naturally this news upset Miss Row and surprised her as she had not the faintest idea that she would be required to send in the entrance-fee. There was no instruction to that effect from the Association of her country.

To any sensible man this action of Col. Roe or the I. T. A. would be inexplicable. He could have paid the money himself and then got it from Miss Row or he could have advised her in time. This Indian girl left India at her own expense to make history for Indian tennis—only to learn in a station en route to London that the door of Wimbledon was shut against her on a technical ground. When any competitor's name has got to be sent in through his or her national association it is only equitable and logical that the association should make all arrangements for its representatives. India in tennis events were represented by one Miss Elton and Col. Roe's daughter if I remember aright, and both of them are English girls. It seems that all is not well with the management of the Indian Tennis Association. This is a clear case of bungling and mismanaging and it is up to the Indian Tennis Association to issue a statement. Nobody ever heard of Miss Elton or Col. Roe's daughter as tennis exponents in India of the type which could secure for them the nomination to play for India in a tournament like that of Wimbledon.

Ahad Hussain, that brilliant tennis "star" of Lucknow, went to England at his own expense but under instructions from Sir H. Moncrieff Smith, President, I. T. A., Col. Roe did not nominate him to play at Wimbledon. Ahad's fault was that he refused to play a certain Britisher of the I. C. Team at Delhi as he already had beaten him. Mysterious are the ways of the I. T. A.

PLAYING TENNIS WITH 'GANDHI' CAPS.

In a letter to a friend in Calcutta, Miss Row writes from Paris that she had been busy participating in various tournaments in France. She took part in the Championships of France (2nd series) and reached the final after beating two of the favourites, Mlle. Belliar and Mlle. Preville. She lost in the final, as six very strenuous matches in successive days prior to this final completely tired her out and besides she participated in this tournament when she could hardly get back her 'land-legs'. Her next tournament was in Le Toquet where she lost to Signorina Valerio at 6-3, 8-6. In Ostend, Miss Row beat the Belgian International, Mme. Isaac, 6-1, 6-3 and in Westend her victim was Mme. Sauvage.

She has entered various other tournaments in and round about Paris She has been playing in France in all the tournaments wearing Gandhi caps which, she writes, have created a stir and sensation over there. Many French women players and friends took Gandhi caps from her and have been using them on tennis courts. She writes that her stock is almost being exhausted.

Ahad Hussain, I understand, had been to Paris, but he is not playing in any tournament on the Continent as he has been "fed up" with the treatment meted out to him by the I. T. A. regarding his nomination for Wimbledon.

INDIA'S FIGHT FOR CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

the end of "Trusteeship" and the transference of heritage is to be signed, one may very well pardon the Briton if he protracts the proceedings which threaten to drag the settlement to a law-Court. Will it still be the old standing stigma "Hind no Vairi Hindu? (The enemy of Hind is Hind).

THE SAFEGUARDS.

The odds, at the moment, are in favour of India. Britain will be willing to recover ties of friendship and good-will with India on generous terms. Of course, a battle royal will be fought round Financial Safeguards—relating to Credit and Currency: but there are signs that the Conference will not break on that head, if Bombay representatives—Mr. Jinnah, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and others continue to hold on firm ground as they did on the last occasion. But that victory does not really carry us far If Responsible and National Government is what will restore confidence in Constitutionalism and peace in India, any "Reservation" of subjects with the Viceroy—and out of the purview of the Indian Cabinet responsible to the Indian Federal legislature—is unthinkable. As "irresponsibility" in these "Reserved" subjects is not to be imagined, it is back again the old story of the vexatious—nay, thorny situation of the Home Government, with a Secretary of State for India—responsible to the British Parliament and the British electorate for the successful performance of these "Reserved" subjects. Will this arrangement make the Indian Government "National" in any way? Will it impart unity and strength to the Indian Federal Executive when for the approbation or otherwise, of its measures it must look not to the Indian nation—but an extraneous body, viz., the British electorate? And then the Budgetary Safeguards! To reduce almost all our expenditure to "Contractual basis" for which we stand committed with no chance for retrenchments and with no real power of the purse with us! Will Mahatmaji swallow all this?

China's Re-Birth And The New Throes.

A Mighty Travail; Nanking And The Canton Revolt.

(By Sir Frederic Whyte)

Sir Frederic Whyte was the first president of the Legislative Assembly in India under the reformed Constitution, and before his recent return from China was for some years honorary adviser to the Nanking Government.

Any attempt to appraise gain and loss in China must be provisional. Everything is still in process of change; and, at close quarters, the observer tends to become a prey to pessimism, for each day brings its petty dust of doubt and depression. None the less the whole scene, surveyed in a true perspective, is not discouraging, though its perplexity makes a constant call on courage and discernment.

Four years ago I saw China as a sea lashed by the wind and tide of revolution; but, even then, beneath the surging waters the firm rock was being formed, slowly, like a coral reef and it seemed that one day it would rise above the surface to make a secure foundation for the homes of men. At times the rock could hardly be discerned except where its presence broke the waves into foam; and for a while it was itself danger. But to-day I believe the rock is above the surface; and the more far-sighted Chinese may claim that already upon it the good achievements of the revolution have set a beacon of promise. There is, no doubt, more promise than actual achievement, and even the promise itself is heavily beclouded by human error and by the difficulties inherent in the whole revolutionary task.

* * *

So, in the twentieth year, the Chinese revolution is in the difficult stage of reconstruction where the treatment of all problems is a slow process beset by many obstacles. Let us endeavor to measure the progress made by three standards; Unity, Stability, and Reform; and if in the course of this review domestic concerns take a place more prominent than foreign affairs, they deserve it because they are the true test of achievement.

UNITY AND THE GREAT ASSET

At the present moment, Chinese unity appears to be threatened by the establishment of a government in Canton formed of a group which seeks the overthrow of Chiang Kaishek. But before we take stock of the new situation thus created let us see the picture as a whole. Looking back on the last ten years, 1931 shows more unity than any of its predecessors; and the Cantonese revolt of the past two months only serves to throw into greater relief the movement towards unity elsewhere.

* * *

A year ago the National Government was fighting for its life against a formidable coalition in the North, with the young ruler of Manchuria, Chang Hsueh-liang in an attitude of watchful armed neutrality beyond the Wall. The month of September saw the collapse of Nanking's enemies, and for the first time in the history of the revolution Manchuria came to an agreement with Nanking, and so advanced Chinese unity far beyond any earlier point. To-day, the peace of the North rests on that agreement; and it seems that with the pressure of Russia on one side and Japan on the other, Chang Hsueh liang has a decisive motive for keeping it. He cannot long stand alone; and if he has his own reasons for caution in dealing with Nankin, he has strong reasons for seeking its support.

* * *

This does not mean that the relations between Nanking and the North as a whole, are now on a lasting and stable basis. The federal solution of China's problem is not so nearly in sight as to promise that but it denotes a definite step in that direction, and must be reckoned as the outstanding fact of 1930. It increases, both materially and morally, the power of Nanking, and reduces to manageable dimensions the political problems of the North-within-the-Wall. It has moreover, a definite influence upon the probable result of the Cantonese revolt; but, of course, its permanence hangs on slender threads; for the young Marshal—progressive and modern as he is—has neither the stamina nor the prestige of his tough father. Politically he is too lonely a figure to be reckoned as secure, and ugly rumour gives a sinister significance to the typhoid fever which keeps him a prisoner in a Peking hospital. If he were to fall a victim to it, the peace of the North would be threatened, and Manchuria might return to feudalism.

THE FORCES OF DISORDER

With things as they are at the moment, however, Nanking is released from embarrassment in the North, and consequently Canton does not appear formidable. In the least of leaders now gathered in the city of Rams there are several good soldiers, notably Bei Chaung Hsi (of the old Kwangsi faction), Chang Fat-kwei (the Ironside Commander and so-called Communist), and Tang Sheng-chi .one of the ablest of the younger soldiers of fortune).

But there is none to compare with Chiang Kai-shek for resolute decision and quick action, and the resources of the new movement are not large enough to support a great campaign. On the political side, however, there is more to be said, though Press messages have overmagnified the menace of Canton; and, since unity and stability are not really separable factors in the Chinese equation, we may consider now the Canton movement in relation to general stability.

But as we pass on to this aspect of the situation, we must take note of the fact that Chiang Kai-shek himself regards lawlessness in certain of the middle provinces as a danger greater than any that threatens from the South. Therefore, in any estimate of stability, the ever-present, undermining force what is loosely called Communism must be reckoned as a factor of ominous import.

STABILITY AND LEADERSHIP

It is now four years since the break with Russia led to the formation of the Nanking government; and in 1927 Nanking could only claim to be one of several competing groups, more or less equal in strength. Since then it has grown steadily in power and authority, surviving all combinations against it, and gradually compelling friend and foe, both at home and abroad, to recognise its claim to be the Government of China. By subduing or placating its domestic rivals and by gaining the diplomatic recognition of Foreign Powers, it is to-day not only in theory of its constitution, but in actual fact the sovereign power. Its writ does hot run throughout China; its authority is flouted, now here, now there: it has to wage periodic war againsts armed revolt, but throughout it has shown a power of survival which wrings respect even from those who hate it most.

This power of survival is due to certain general causes which have given Nanking the favours of fortune. The wealth of the Yangtsze valley, the support of the more substantial Chinese, the concentration of Party authority in the capital, the incompetence of its rivals, and the official recognition of the Powers. These were and are important but not decisive, except in the opportunity they gave to men who could seize it. Of the latter Chiang Kai-shek he is the central figure; for he has met every crisis of fate (and they have not been few or negligible with courage and unflinching resolve. He has justified the promise of his earlier days, and owes his power today to qualities of leadership which are not too common in China. His achievement lies in this, that he has made Nanking the only constant and enduring thing during years when all else was uncertain; and thus he is the chief personal factor in stability. At the same time he owes much to T. V. Soong's work in finance; and we may say that, if Chiang's personality is the keystone of the Nanking arch, the Ministry of Finance under Soong has been the foundation upon which it stood. Nor must it be forgotten that the diplomacy of Dr. C. T. Wang has played a considerable part in heightening the domestic prestige of the Government.

PARTY BLOCKS REFORM

These personal factors are perhaps the most satisfactory part of the picture; but it will not escape notice that they cannot of themselves guarantee the stability of the whole regime. For that purpose it will be necessary to broaden the basis of government in Nanking and to develope the embryo institutions of the present Constitution. Little has been done so far in either direction. The Kuo-Min-Tang still retains its hold over politics, to the virtual exclusion of all other elements; and the part of itself has so far failed to recognise the vital importance of two reforms of which Nanking stands in need.

On the other hand, there is no place in any of the organs of the Constitution for legitimate political opposition, and until adequate provision is made for it, such opposition finds no outlet short of open revolt. Hence the civil support which any rebel war-lord can command, as was seen in the most incongruous alliance last summer of Yen Hsishan and Wang Ching-wei. The same cause lies at the root of the Canton revolt; and until the evil is cured by reform in Nanking there will always be civil war. Stability cannot be secur in such conditions, for the whole function of government rests on too narrow a foundation.

RIVALRY OF PERSONS AND IDEAS

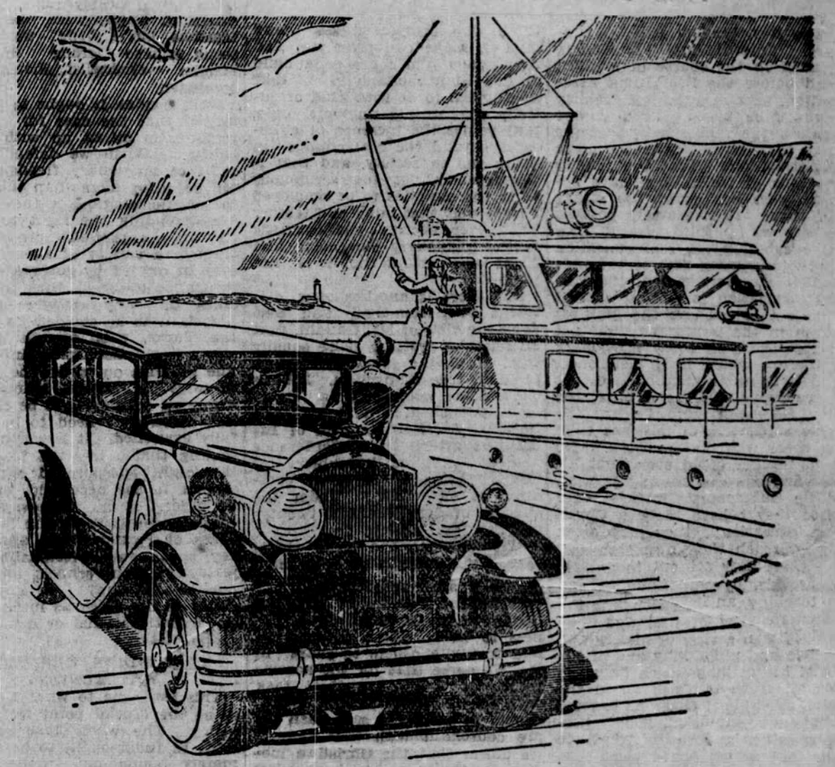
It was no mere chance that placed political reform in the Convention programme of May 5, for its need was widely recognised; and the General Chiang Kai-shek has long been aware of the weakness of an unreformed Nanking due to the lack of any organ of popular representation, by which the Government can maintain effective contact with the movement of opinion outside the Party. In none of the Councils (Yuan) of the Government are any but the narrowest party interests represesnted, and the control of public policy thus lacks a vital element. Add to all this the absence of real Cabinet responsibility and the urgent need of political reform in Nanking become very plain.

* * *

Now, it may be asked, why do such reforms tarry? First, because recurring war has diverted attention from them; second, because the theory of tutelage has become the central doctrine of party orthodoxy championed against all change by Hu Hanmin. The root of the theory is that the people are not ready, and its danger lies in the easy excuse which it offers for doing nothing to make them ready, for responsibility. Moreover the party has now a vested interest in political power, and any change must inaugurate the process of sharing power with others. Hence the resistance of many important leaders of the party to reform. An important incident in this controversy was the resignation of Hu Han-min, which was explained by his friends as a protest against the personal ascendency of Chiang Kai-shek; but though personal feelings played a large part in the crisis, they were not its true origin. Behind the smoke screen of recrimination by areal conflict of policy; and Hu Han-min's fall seems to indicate that reform, in the sense discussed above, has gained ground in Nanking, and that Chiang Kai-shek intended to make the convention of May 5 the starting point of new programme. Time alone can show whither his intention will lead; but the subject of reform has been much in the General's mind in recent times, and if he makes a definite move he will get an immediate response from non-party opinion in the country. Without reform Nanking risks a heavy fall.

CANTON CAN BE CONCILIATED.

Meanwhile Canton may divert energies from politics to war once more, and reform runs the risk of another postponement. It is significant that the flag of revolt should be raised in the South at the moment when Hu Han-min fell, for he is Cantonese, and wields great influence in Kwangtung. But it is also significant, in an opposite sense that two of the leading figures in the new Canton Political Council are his sworn enemies, both on personal and political grounds. The true answer to Canton is not war, but the very political reform in Nanking which Hu Han-min dislikes. The new Canton Government is certainly no homogeneous body; and even Wang Ching-wei, despite his distrust of Chiang Kai-shek, has more in common with him than with Hu Han-min. The gulf between Canton and Nanking can be bridged; and the bridge that joins them might well prove the first stage on the road of long-delayed reform.



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POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

Programme For Adult Women's Education

The following are extracts from the Report of the Society:—

The Seva Sadan or the Home of Service for Indian Women is now a well-defined, growing and progressive organisation in Poona, aiming exclusively at the all-round progress and well-being of the women in India. We do not now think it necessary to say anything in detail to the people in Maharashtra regarding the necessity of an institution like this, nor do we thing we need say much, how it is a sacred duty of every one to help it. The utility of this institution as well as its rapid growth and expansion are now a matter of common knowledge. The brief account given below will convince every one as to how helpful the institution has become to the people in urban areas as well as in rural or backward parts of the Bombay Presidency and outside it. Its educational activities when broadly divided fall into literary, industrial, medical and cultural groups, religious education being attempted on thoroughly non-sectarian lines. Therein is also introduced a strong element of "Social Service" to develop which medical relief and infant welfare are undertaken. It must not, however, be lost sight of that this enormous growth has taken place within a short period of only 20 ears.

HOSTELS FOR OUTSIDERS IN POONA.

The Institution conducts six hostels for the benefit of women coming from the mofussil, who find it difficult to stay in the city so as to attend regularly any of the courses of instruction mentioned above. It has also made special arrangements for the boarding and lodging of small girls. The total number of all the inmates in these six hostels is 218; and they belong to various castes and creeds. One of these six hostels is for women belonging to the Untouchable or Suppressed Classes. There are 19 women of this class to-day. Thus, this highly useful institution arranges for the education of women irrespective of their caste and creed, who come from almost every part of the country. It also shoulders the full responsibility of maintaining and educating, entirely at its cost, a large number of poor and helpless women especially widows. It has not yet fully put into execution the generally accepted theory of conducting an educational institution by charging fees in view of the fact that professional education meant for the benefit of poor adult women has not yet come to be established as a tradition acceptable to the society at large which attaches greater econonomic value to boys' or men's education than that of girls or women. High Schools and Colleges for boys and girls are getting nearly self-supporting to-day.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The above description covers only the instructional side of the work. But in addition to this there is another highly useful and beneficent activity undertaken by the Society in which it has attained a fair measure of success in the form of assistance to poor mothers and infants in Poona through the Lady Lloyd Infant Welfare Centre, started by the Society for free distribution of medicine, milk and clothes to the children of the poor, now as the City Branch of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society. Besides this, expectant mothers are given free advice and treatment at this Centre. Similar work of public utility is also being carried on at Bombay, Baramati, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, Alibag, Nasik and Gwalior with the help of lady-doctors, nurses and midwives, trained by the Society. At Ahmednagar a Maternity Hospital is being conducted to which is attached an Infant Welfare Centre. So also at Sholapur. Similarly, a 'department called the "Bhatia Maternity Infant Welfare, and Nursing Service" has been established in Bombay which supplies nursing service to the Bhatia Community. Moreover, a small Maternity Hospital for treating Bhatia women has been started for which funds are supplied by the late-lamented Seth Mulraj Khatav and two Infant Welfare Centres of the Kanji Mulji Trust. At Alibag, on behalf of a local Association a Maternity Hospital for the Kolaba District is being conducted. At Nasik the Society maintains a small Maternity and Nursing Home; and at Sholapur it conducts a small Maternity and two creches in two mills and has supplied trained nurses to Civil and other Hospitals at Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Bombay, Gwalior and Nagpur.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS.

The results achieved so far by the Society have been very encouraging. It has sent workers trained by itself throughout the Presidency and outside after retaining for its own work at various Branches and Centres women trained by itself entirely at its cost. Thus trained nurses have been sent all over the Presidency and to outside places—Rajkot, Jodhpur, Bangalore, Gwalior and Amraoti (in C. P.), etc.

URGENT NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY.

In order that the present growth may yield further results the following requirements, among others ought to be mentioned:—A Permanent Fund, addition accommodation, books, school-apparatus, provision for promoting to permanent teachers, provident fund and pension provision, museums, etc. For all these, it is estimated that at least a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 would be needed. Moreover, the Institution has to pay of a debt amounting to about Rs. 70,000 incurred to satisfy the pressing need for accommodation, by purchasing in Poona the Kurundwadkar's Wada, which cost the Society a sum of Rs. 30,000 together with an additional sum of Rs. 25,000, spent on necessary repairs besides the Interest and other charges incurred so far. There are in all eight places in various parts of the city which are in its occupation and which enable the Society to carry on its various activities in the Poona Branch. Out of these eight different places the Society itself owns four big properties which together with the furniture are valued to-day at nearly Rs. 3,00,000. The expenditure on the different activities carried on in Poona has risen to Rs. 1,50,000 in which there was a deficit of about Rs. 20,000 this year. The students and teachers of the Institution volunteer to go to different places to collect funds. It is found urgently necessary to carry on this work all the year round. We, therefore, appeal to all ladies and gentlemen interested in the spread of education amongst women kindly to help us directly as well as indirectly. In recognition of its non-sectarian, charitable, and non-parochial or central character, this Society has so far been receiving help from Government, all the sections of the Indian public—particularly the Parsis, different sections among the Hindus—such as the Deccanis, the Bhatias, the Gujeratis—and a few Englishmen and Americans. It has so far received help from Indian Chiefs, Princes, Viceroys, their wives, Governors and their wives and others,

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CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

—:o:—

Their Place In New India

The Rev. William Paton, Secretary, International Missionary Council in the course of a paper read before the East India Association, London, observed, "It may perhaps be urged as a charge against the missionary colleges that they have been too little Christian, and that the mighty machine of which they have become part has grown too strong for them. It is scarcely possible to say with fairness that they have subordinated real education to the recruiting zeal of the propagandist. Here, again, the idea that education is a kind of bait held out to ensnare the guileless youth in the propagandist's net is repudiated in every missionary gathering where it is mentioned, and it is never mentioned except to be repudiated, as a false, theory held much more, I fear, by some supporters of missions than by those who do the work. No keen teacher could ever treat his teaching office so cheaply as that.

The missionary schools offer what they believe to be a Christian education; they may often fail to reach their own standard, but what they set out to do is to provide, by corporate life and by teaching, an initiation into the Christian view of life, and by that I mean a view of history and science and philosophy and of the social life of man which finds the deepest truth of them all in the mind and will of God. As to freedom and compulsion, it is perhaps rather a debating point to say that no one need come to a Christian school unless he wants to come. I would rather point to the fact that missionary opinion, though not unanimously, does now largely support the idea of conscience clause, and still more to the extraordinary affection inspired in generations of pupils by the greatest missionary educationists. If a man like William Miller was a name to conjure with all over South India, we may be quite certain that his Christianity was not so narrowly controversial as some would have us believe.

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

From another angle one may see the real work of Christian education in India. It is, I think, generally admitted that in the training of village primary teachers such institutions as the well-known one at Moga, in the Punjab, have done invaluable pioneering service. they have adapted the methods worked out by educational science in the West to the needs of the backward classes in India, and have offered a contribution of the highest value to the solution of the great educational problem of India, which is not merely that of the multiplication of schools, but also of discovering something which is effective enough and simple enough to be worth multiplying in the villages.

Or, again, take the varied forms of rural service. When I was in India last winter I found in several places what are being called "rural reconstruction units" under the aegis of missions. A unit is a convinient group of continous villages, through which a coherent and systematic range of activities is carried on, through the bank and the hospital, the school and the home and the church. The end of it all is to seek to build up a genuinely rural Chraistian society, in which the virtue of the countryside is made more and not less characteristic.

Now, in all this there is a perfectly unambiguous Christian aim, and with that I shall deal in a moment. But it is a fair reply to the challenge I quoted earlier in this paper if I can show that the object of missionary work is not merely to gain adherents, but to do something real with and for them; that is not the mere gathering of numbers, but the transformation of life that counts; and that the skill of the doctor or the teacher or the economist is used not as craft and guile, but as a part of the good gift of God whereby we may honour Him and make Him known.

THE TRUE EVANGELISM

This takes us, I think, into the heart of this matter of proselytism. It is a word loosely used, but its meaning ought not to be in doubt. Jesus Christ condemned proselytism when He spoke of those who compassed sea and land to make one proselyte and then made him more of a child of hell than themselves. I take proselytism to be that kind of activity that counts numbers only, that values the increase of adherents beyond the real change in heart and in society, and that is consequently not too scrupulous as to the methods to be employed I hope that that mind and temper will never become characteristic of the missionary movement, and I am very certain that it is not so to-day.

But there is another view, different both from that, and also from the view of Mr. Gandhi, that all religions are in a sense equally true. It is the view which inspires all true evangelism. Let me quote some words from a statement published in 1924 by the National Christian Council of India just after the Conference held at Delhi on the subject of "Unity" between the great communities of India, under the shadow of Mr. Gandhi's twenty-one day fast:

"We welcome the clear vindication of the right of every man to follow after religious truth, to practise the worship of God according to his conscience, to witness to that which he believes, and to invite others to share in it. We agree that for the accomplishment of a spiritual task such as conversion no means should be employed save such as are consonant with that end..... we affirm that the Christian motive in the work of evangelism is the overmastering sense of the love of God, having as its objective the bringing of men and women into the fellowship of the society of Jesus Christs, in which they have equal rights with ourselves."

Even in this mixed assembly I think I shall not be misunderstood if I speak quite frankly about this. It is one of the real differences between Hinduism and Christianity that the former has been the religious culture, in infinite variety, of the Hindu people, while the latter is, and has always been, an international and an evangelising religion. I cannot do more here than note that fact, but, of course, it is fundamental. Islam is in this respect like Christianity, so in some degree is Buddhism.

Mr. Gandhi displays his profoundly Hindu mind in all that he says on this issue. I do not expect that a loyal Hindu will agree with or approve the zeal of Christians to lead him to share the truth about God and man as they see it, but I hope that they may see that this view can be held in perfect humility. Let me put it very simply by saying that Christian evangelism is concerned with Christ, not with the virtues or superiorities of Christians. If we are right in what we believe about Christ, then who are we that we should keep it to ourselves? It is fruitless to discuss this question unless we face the fact that all down the centuries there has been this religious universalism deep in the heart of Christianity, and I would add that there will always be.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Now, we have to ask the question: Will there be in the new India room for this religious impulse to be expressed? I believe that there will. You may dismiss that 1924 Unity Conference at Delhi as having accomplished little, but it was never repudiated, and it agreed unequivocally to the freedom of the individual to practise his own religion, to preach it to others, and to change his faith if he desired. The recent Karachi meeting of the Indian National Congress passed a declaration of rights, including an assertion of the freedom of every individual to profess and practise his religion without hindrance. It is hard to see what meaning religious liberty has if there is no liberty to change. I can see no ground for believing that the India of the future will deny the individual his right to religious freedom in the fullest sense.

But we must face also the fact that this right is at least more obvious when it is claimed by Indians in India than when it is claimed by foreigners. Ideally it should not be so. In a settled country like England, immensely sure of itself and long schooled in practical social democracy, we resent any infringement of the fullest freedom. We should, I think, object to any proposal for the compulsory removal of the Muhammadan missions in this country. Any of us who are Christians would deeply regret to see Christian Englishmen becoming Muslims, but I hope we should think it also wrong that the Muslim evangelist should be forbidden.

Still, I think it ought to be admitted that the case for the foreighner is mixed up with other things. When we defend the right of missionary freedom we are defnding more than the right to private religious witness. We are defending the right to carry on an organised propaganda through a variety of agencies. It may be argued by government, as by China to-day, that the teaching of any religion in the schools is to be avoided, or, as by the Turks, that foreign schools are a denationalising influence. The grounds on which the liberty to carry on religious schools in a foreign country is to be claimed and defended need to be carefully examined. It is worth mentioning that in the Mandates this right is conceded expressly, subject to the necessities of public order. It is, however, plain from the example in the last two years of Persia, China and Turkey that new Governments look jealously at the schools, and are particularly afraid of any tendency to use them as instruments of an anti-national or denationalising culture.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

This lead me to what I believe to be the crucial point for future policy. The whole task of missions in India ought to be so intimately bound up with Indian Christianity that the freedom of the one is the freedom of the other, and that there is no feeling in the minds of Indians that the securing of religious freedom for themselves is one thing and the securing of freedom for missionary activity quite another. It may not be known to members of this association how great have been the developments in this direction during recent years. Everywhere missions are working in the closest co-operation with indegenous churches; responsibilities that used to be held by missionaries are now more and more being held by Indian Christians. There are close parallels all along the line between the action taken in the State and the action taken in the Church.

The method of development naturally differs with the different types of ecclesiastical organisation, but everywhere there is a clear recognition that the permanent thing is the Church, not the mission. This is reflected in the fact that the International Missionary Council represents not only the missionary bodies of the West, but also the indeginous Churches of the East and Africa. Indian Christians are not satisfied with the speed at which development is going on, and the commission over which the Master of Balliol presided, which has just returned from an investigation of the Christian colleges of India, found that great interest was everywhere taken in the closer relating of the colleges to the Church and the diminution of foreignness in control and organisation. Popular as the greatest Christian colleges are, the Indian Christians hardly yet feel them to be *theirs*.

I suggest, then, that the true approach to the problem of missionary freedom in the India of the future is to associate it closely with the religious freedom of Indians. But I do not urge the closer identification of the missions with the Indian life and leadership out of merely prudential motives; that would be altogether unworthy of the cause. I must say frankly that against the difficulties and restrictions which might conceivably be brought to missionary work in India of the future, I should set as a gain the removal of the inhibition which the inevitable association of the Christian religion with the foreign regime brings about. Everything foreign will be looked at more fairly in India when once the issue of government is settled. But Christianity ought to be looked at not as something foreign, but as something international or supra-national, able to become truly naturalised in every land.

As I understand the mind of my own Indian Christian friends, they want the fellowship and help of the Church in the West, and we ought to help them to feel that the whole structure of missionary work in India is theirs as well as ours; ours, indeed, only to be theirs. The Indian Church has an immense opportunity in India to-day. It has through its leaders taken a courageous attitude on communal questions; it has international links as no other community in India has its educational tradition should enble it to put the scientific mind behind the loving heart in facing the needs of India, and that is what is so sorely needed. The future of Christian missions in India is bound up with the initiative, the vision and the religious devotion of the Indian Church.

FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

(Continued from page 4).

income which had benefited by the fall in prices, and by measures to reduce the burdens of war debts.

The phrase "equality of sacrifice" has been invoked as a justification for cuts in social expenditure, but no comparable sacrifice has so far been demanded from the wealthier sections of the community.

Sacrifice by the workers are intended to be certain sacrifices by other sections uncertain. The proposals to economise at the expense of the poor are not only unjust but economically unsound. They will increase unemployment and aggravate the basic problem underlying the present crisis by reducing the consuming power of the masses.

Cuts in wages and salaries in national and local services will lead to attempts to enforce similar cuts in industry generally, and bring about embittered conflict and industrial chaos.

"WORLD-WIDE DEGRADATION."

Great Britain, whose social standards and services have greatly contributed to the raising of the standards of life throughout the world, is now under pressure from the international and national financial interests to take the lead in a process of world-wide degradation.

The effective resistance of the Labour movement can alone avert this calamity.

The present crisis is essentially part of a bigger one. The policy of the Labour movement for national reconstruction and international co-operation. including a reconsideration of the problem of debts and reparations, provides the only basis for the restoration of credit and the re-establishment of world prosperity.

The forces of Labour are vitally concerned with the national interest, but we emphatically reject the view that this can only be secured by the impoverishment of the workers.

We, therefore, call upon the masses or the people and all men and women of goodwill to stand firmly against the new Government and to rally to the aid of the Labour movement in its defence of true national interests and its constructive efforts towards the new social order.

Then follow the signatures.

On behalf of the Trade Unions Congress General Council.—
ARTHUR HAYDAY (Chairman)
WALTER M. CITRINE (Secretary).

On behalf of the National Executive of the Labour Party:
STANLEY HIRST (Chairman).
ARTHUR HENDERSON (Secretary).

On behalf of the Consultative Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party:
JAMES BARR (Chairman).
H. SCOTT LINDSAY (Secretary).
August 27, 1931.

"THIS MEANS WAR."

Mr. A. J. Cook, a member of the General Council of the T. U. C. said after the manifesto had been issued:—

This means war. In my opinion the real crisis has not begun. The next step will be for the T. U. C. at Bristol on September 7 to organise active resistance to the policy of the National Government and to lay down an industrial programme for the Labour Opposition to act upon.

COMPULSORY LEAVE

Lot Of Jamshedpur Steel Workers

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:—

Last month when I visited Jamshedpur, I found some grievances of outstanding importance had then been agitating the minds of a section of workers in Jamshedpur while the withdrawal of concessions in the school fees accenuated the discontent that already existed.

COMPULSORY LEAVE.

It seems the labour Association of Jamshedpur represented the workers' various grievances to the management of the Tata Iron and Steel Company since the beginning of June last, but yet they remain unredressed. The question of compulsory leave given to a number of workmen in the Bar Mill of the Company, has now taken a serious turn due to the fact that in the month of May about 100 men were given compulsory leave without pay on the understanding that they would be given work again after three months. Unfortunately such people are still out of work, though four months have already elapsed. Most of them used to get their wages at the rate ranging from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 5|- per day. Now when they appear before the officers for their appointment back, they are offered only a pittence of ten annas a day.

PRACTICALLY STRANDED.

It will not be out of place to mention here that owing to financial stringency most of them could not go home and avail themselves of the leave, though compulsory; the remaining lot considered it a sheer waste of money to go home and come back after a short time. Consequently all the men are practically stranded at Jamshedpur and had to bear all the usual expenses without any earning. They have to pay the usual rent for quarters, in spite of their repeated requests to the authorities for temporary exemption of rent till they get back their respective work. So long they could manage to have foodstuff and other necessaries of life on credit from the local shops with the hope of repaying in a short time, but that facility has also been stopped now.

LOAN REFUSED.

Under the circumstances, the miseries of these people can be better imagined than described. The most pitiable thing is that they have been refused any loan from their Provident Fund money to enable them to keep their body and soul together, thus putting all obstacles in their way. The refusal by the Company to give them back their work in breach of the management's promise, coupled with the refusal of the legitimate loan to which they are entitled, has enraged the men and created a general panic among the working class as a whole in Jamshedpur, as they are threatened with insecurity of service.

CALCUTTA CONFABULATIONS.

I have been informed that the General Council of the Labour Association considered this question seriously and to find out a remedy for it, a number of representatives have come to Calcutta to consult the Prsident of the Association Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose. In fact, they are conferring with him and the prominent leaders of the Calcutta Unions seeking their advice under the circumstances and invoking their sympathy for the men in their trouble. I hope, the management of the Tata Iron and Steel company will go into the grievances carefully and find out the best solution for the same and not exasperate the workers any further. I have every reason to believe the management will not be ill-advised by those who do not view the labour situation in its true perspective.

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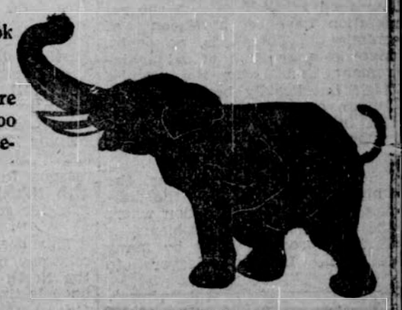

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

WALLSTREET WEAKNESS TELLING.

New Crop Receipts Increasing.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by heavy receipts and weakness of Wall Street. There is little buying and new low levels are reached. The financial situation of Great Britain has become grave and it appears that further declines in the prices of cotton are inevitable. The situation is very bearish and disturbing factors both political and financial are discouraging buyers. It is a big problem to market the new crop. All attempts to stabilise prices have failed and the market left alone to correct its situation in the big light of supply and demand. The market closed at a decline of 16 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 pts. ti 6.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a lecline of 18 to 19 points. Spot cot ton prices declined 18 points to 5.90c.

The Liverpool cotton future mar ket opened easy on general selling but later on advanced on general buying. There was heavy short covering owing to weakness of sterling cross rates. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 2 points to 3.76 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed unchanged, while Egyptian cotton prices advanced 1 to 3 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The very favourable weather for both picking and ginning which has prevailed in the South encouraged bearish sentiment, prices making new low-levels for the season under liquidation, combined with some increase in Southern hedging, but covering and trade buying on the scale-down maintained a fairly steady undertone.

Reports that the farmers are holding continue to be received and in some cases cotton is being held in the seed.

Complaints of shedding and insect damage make little impression generally on sentiment. Some ocal traders think that a continuance of the present weather conditions may result in a further increase in crop estimates.

Apart from Japanese buying in he South-West, very little new export or domestic business is reported, but shippers are absorbing mall offerings and finding some lifficulty in filling September commitments owing to the delayed movement and marketing.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 6.33 —.01; Lowest 6.19 —.15.

New York December Highest 6. 54 (opening); Lowest 6.40 (11-51 a.m.).

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

All markets demoralised but would not be short in Liverpool cotton. Weather exceptionally favourable.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cable:—

From Messrs. Stubbs & Grinarod, Liverpool:—"Market at deadging and narrow trading position. Dangerous assume much further decline."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—Our market steady on trade buying, but New York suffering from hedge selling and nervourness stock market.

New York:—Sterling continues weak. Distress selling continues. Think hedge selling will be too heavy to admit of much improvement as yet.

Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m., Memphis Cables: Light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas, New Orleans dist. and Texas Gulf Coast. Temperatures abnormally 10-30 a.m., New York Cables: Textiles:—Buyers hold aloof.

Cotton: Heavy under professional and increased hedge selling with demand on the scale down. Weather favourable. Except sagging tendency to continue.

11-27 a. m.:—Contracts in the Liverpool market continue very limited. Steadiness in the Liverpool market despite weakness in New York is due in a great measure to growing feeling in the Liverpool market in favour of buying Liverpool and selling New York, in which we concur.

6-02 p.m., New York: Wall Street and increased hedge selling absorbed at limits down.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 3.65

Broach A|M (Expected Rs. 140-1|2 eq. to 3.19

Difference 46 pts. eq. to Rs. 20

New York May (Close) 6.89 eq. to 3.44

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 140-1|2 eq. to 3.19

Difference 25 pts. eq. to Rs. 11

L'pool-New York (At N.Y. close and L'pool due) Oct. 63; May 40 (American points).

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Our market opened strong at Rs. 145 for Broach A|M. delivery and prices advanced further owing to expectations of collapse of 18d. ratio. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 40 points and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 154|4. Later on there was some profit-taking and prices declined to Rs. 150 and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M. 153|12.
Oomra D|J. 132|8.
Bengal D|J. 118|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Sept.	97.80 —5.60
Dec.	97.80 —5.60
Mur.	97.10 —5.30

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

98 Vasanji Mavji Karwan 8 off to Broach.
61 B Mavji Katol 138.
110 Mithabhai Nathoo Ellichpur 8 on to Oomra.
98 P. R. Vakharia Plaej 134.
102 Currimbhai Miyagaon 145.
47 P. R. Vakharia Amalner 128.
100 Bussan and Co. Rotak 121.
65 G. G. Kesha & Co. Khandwa 136.
80 A. Damodar Hansi 122.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Arvi 135.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

As a result of departation from Gold standard, prices of both Gold and Silver recorded a sharp rise. It is rumoured that there will be further taxation on the import of Silver. The rates were as under:

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	22	8	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	22	10	0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	22	12	0
Silver Ready	47	4	0
Silver 1st Settlement	47	3	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	47	3	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandeshi	.....	243
Central India	169	391
Barsi and Nagar	.....	248
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	.....
Berar	.....	1,467
Central Provinces	.....	171
Total Oomras	169	2,520
Dholera	49	55
N.W. Provinces	.....	.....
Rajutana	.....	206
Sind-Punjab	200	1,171
Broach	.....	1,676
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	573
Westerns-Northerns	.....	384
Cocoanada	.....	2
Tinnevelley & Cambodia		187
Persian	.....	129
American	.....	10,917
Egyptian & African	.....	7,412
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	53
Total	418	25,285

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

1st Sept. to 18th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	300	13,516
Japan & China	4,339	24,186
Coast Ports	.....	2,703
Up-country by Rail	.....	6,910
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	12,078
Total	4,639	59,393

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 392/1 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/1 per case of 8¼ lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 89/1 per ton.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Owing to various reports about Exchange, the produce market ruled firm. What prices moved up slowly but Linseed prices recorded a sharp rise. At the close Wheat May was Rs. 3-11-0 and Linseed May was Rs. 6-0-0.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Sept. 21.

3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months discounts 5 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Call money 5 per cent.
One month 5 per cent
Three months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market: Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 September.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|32 September|Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos Nov. Nominal.
Banks Buying 3 Mos Decr. Nominal.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 279 Nominal.
Banks Selling T T 279 Nominal.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2 Nominal.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 902.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 133 1|2 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 136.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 68 7|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 88.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/8.

CROSS RATES—

New York|London 19th inst. 4.85 Nominal.
Shanghai|London 21st inst. 1|3 3|8.
Japan|London 19th inst. 2|0 3|8.
London|Paris 19th inst. 123.95.
London|Belgium 19th inst. 34.85.
London|Switzerland 19th inst. 24.86.
London|Italy 19th inst. 92.90.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near. Nominal Forward.

Gold 18th inst £4-4-11 1|2; 19th inst. £4-4-11 1|2.

SILVER LONDON—
Ready 18th inst. 12 3|4; 19th instant 12 15|16.
Forward 18th inst. 12 7|8; 19th inst. 13.

SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 18th inst. 27 13|16; 19th inst. 28.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos 18th inst. 4 3|4 per cent.; 19th inst. 4 7|16 per cent.
6 Mos 18th inst. 5 per cent.; 19th inst. 5 1|4 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.

MONEY—
Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos 5 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 21.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 53/4.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 88/8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 87/.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 63/8.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 193- Rs. 93/10.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 77/12.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93

5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs. 94/8.

5 per cent. Loan due 1959-4 Rs. 89/12.

6 per cent. Bonds due 1963-2 Rs. 97/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) du 1933 Rs. 98/8.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) du 1945-55 Rs. 98/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/2

6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 193 Rs. 102-6.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trus due 1974 Rs. 64.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipa due 1974 Rs. 64.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 64.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipa due 1959 Rs. 82/4.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 97/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 97/8.

Forward Rates:—2nd. October settlement.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs 53-4-0.

5 per cent. 1945-555 Rs. 98/7.

Tone of Market:—Rates. Nominal.

—:o:—

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet and steady. India and China bought. Selling was. miscellaneous. Buyers satisfied. Undertone steady due to China Japan trouble.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

City of Auckland Rawland New York.
Sumatra Fullo. Java.
Gogra, Clark, Rangoon.
Kioto, Flagnon, Liverpool.
Jehangir, Keir, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Gange, Patris, Trieste.
Chinkoa, Feller, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Steamer Kioto for Karachi.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Calcutta.
Steamer Nugato Maru for Kobe.

S.S. City of Auckland:—The P P Campbell Coy's steamer "City of Auckland," arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer "Sumatra", arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Gogra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Gogra", arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Kioto:—The K N Coy's steamer "Kioto", arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer "Jehangir", arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 234 pilgrims.

S.S. Gange:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer "Gange," is expected to arrive here to-day from Ykohama, with a general cargo and through passengers, and hence she will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chinkoa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Chinkoa," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

For Liverpool S.S. "Tarantia":—23 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 28 bales woll-row, M Massih; 18 bales cotton fly, M Narattamdas & Co.; 37 bales cotton thread waste, M Narattamdas & Co.; 35 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 200 bales cotton thread waste, M. Mofatlal & Co.; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 2000 cwt. myrabolium, Amin & Sons.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton thread waste, M. Mofatlal & Co.; 492 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwt. linseed oil akes. Ishwardas & Co.; 2000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Port Said::—3 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Sucz:—60 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Barcelona:—275 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.

For Marseilles:—5000 cwt. castor seed; Birla Bros.; 400 cwt. castor seed, K Devchand and Co.

From Geona:—1000 ton old iron G Gabriel; 3000 cwt. groundnuts. K Devchand & Co.

For Baseon, City of Auckland;—100 cwt. Sandalwood chips, R. Purshotam & Co.

For Venice S.S. "Gange":—330 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 360 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe S.S. "Nagato Maru":—200 bales cotton raw, N Nugshi & Co.

For Shanghai:—1300 bales cotton raw, D Sasoon & Co.

For Kobe S.S. "Alipore":—60 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—1005 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

From Sydney S.S. "Maloja" Agents M M and Co.:—70 bales wool tors, 24 cases cordials, 15 cases fruits, 72 cacs tallow, 20 cass total; 145 pieces sleepers.

From Christ Church:—375 cks. tallow.

From Habart:—226 cases fruits.

From Melbourne:—438 bags peas, 15 cases beef, 16 bales wool, 30 cases dripping, 30 cases fruits, 10 carcases frozen lamb; 10 carcases frozen mutton; 96 cks. tallow.

From Adilaide:—100 cks. tallow.

From Colombo:—15 H/C. tea; 92 bales mattress fibre; 59 bales gunnies.

From Abadan S.S. "Acasta", Agents B. Shell Oil Co.:—66800 ton liquid fuel furnace oil in bulk.

From Moulmein S.S. "Jalajyoti", Agents S. S. N. Co.:—16242 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—300 bags beans; 159 Nos. empty drums.

From Cochin:—150 kallies hooka shells.

From Ponnani:—156 jottas coir yarn; 104 bundle coir fibre.

From Calicut:—118 jottas coir yarn; 41 bundle coir fibre.

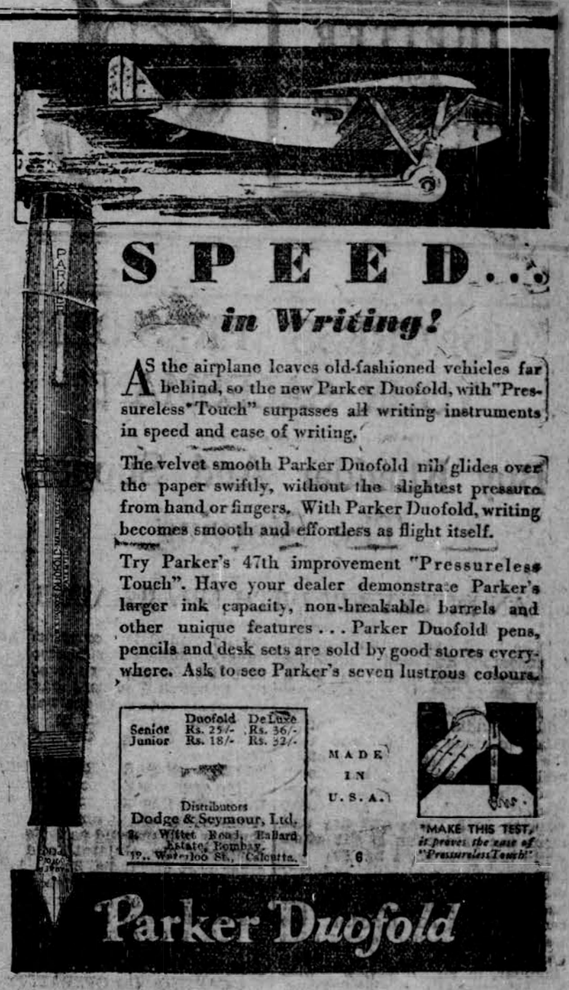
From Rangoon S.S. "Burgoan", Agents B. Shell Oil Co.:—877805 gallons kerosene oil; 200 cks kerosene oil; 2914 cks. lub. oil; 143 cks. grease; 98 cks. mineral turpentine; 60 cases bees oil; 11000 drums empty 4-gallons drums; 64 cases paraffin wax; 994 tin match wax; 2918 cases candles.

From Cochin S.S. "Jalatarang"; Agents S. S. N. C.:—233 bundle coir rope; 8 bundle mats.

From Calcutta, S.S. "Jalavijaya". Agents S. S N Co.:—594 tons coal, 444 bags rice, 23 cases soap, 50 bales gunnies.

From Tutocorin:—18 bags leaves dust; 7 bales stone mass; 12 cases rubber; 10 bales senna leaves.

From Calicut:—44 bundle coir yarn; 63 pkg. furniture.


SPEED...
in Writing!
AS the airplane leaves old-fashioned vehicles far behind, so the new Parker Duofold, with "Pressureless" Touch" surpasses all writing instruments in speed and ease of writing.
The velvet smooth Parker Duofold nib glides over the paper swiftly, without the slightest pressure from hand or fingers. With Parker Duofold, writing becomes smooth and effortless as flight itself.
Try Parker's 47th improvement "Pressureless Touch". Have your dealer demonstrate Parker's larger ink capacity, non-breakable barrels and other unique features ... Parker Duofold pens, pencils and desk sets are sold by good stores everywhere. Ask to see Parker's seven lustrous colours.
Duofold DeLuxe
Senior Rs. 25/- Rs. 36/-
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MADE IN U.S.A.
Distributors
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"MAKE THIS TEST, it proves the case of "PressurelessTouch"
Parker Duofold

INDIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sept. 21.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, writes as follows:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of August 1931.

	Rupees lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise	966
Total exports of private merchanise	1,332
Net movement of treasure exports	3
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	377*
Balance of remittances of funds in favour of India	577

* Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

THE WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 21.

Yesterday low pressure area over the North Deccan persists there and has caused widespread thunderstorm and rain from East Gujerat to Behar and Orissa. Nearly general rain has also fallen in Lower Burma and along the West coast of the peninsula. Conditions are unsettled in central Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has nearly been general in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar, local in Lower Burma, Central Provinces, East Rajputtana, Gujerat, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, and a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orrisa, West United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras, North Madras coast.—A. P.

Bombay City Rainfall.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 21-9-31 Colaba Point 0.08" Fort 4.35" J. J. Hospital 4.16".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba 80.44" Fort 83.64" J. J. Hospital 82.89".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 87.46" Fort 89.21" J. J. Hospital 93.35".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 50.36" Fort 74.6855 J. J. Hospital 57.35".

COTTON CROP REPORT.

Surprisingly Steady Tone.

Messrs. Cotton Information Bureau has received the following Cotton Markets Report from Messrs. Fairclough Jones and Co., Liverpool, dated 11th September 1931:—

"The Bureau Report issued on Thursday last came very near to the general expectations, in consequence of which, no material change in prices occurred. Although the indicated crop of 16,685,000 bales was 191,000 bales in excess of the August estimate the tone in both the Liverpool and New York Cotton Markets, since the publication of the above figures, has been surprisingly steady, owing to the fact, no doubt that only 565000 bales have been ginned to 1st September, compared with 1,879,919 bales to the same period last year. This, however, only confirms the lateness of the crop and the rather slow rate of picking. Although the sentiment is still "bearish" the speculative offerings are insufficient to force rates below 3-1|2d. level, for the time being at any rate. At the time the supply and demand situation of cotton certainly warrants a "bearish" feeling, for the the total supply of American cotton alone, for the present season will exceed 24-1|2 million bales, and as have not, as yet, experienced any great weight of hedge selling, we cannot see any other view to take at present than the "Bear Side."

MERWARA KISAN CONFERENCE.

Enthusiastic Reception To President-Elect.

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Sept. 21.

Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, President-elect of the Merwara Kisan Conference, with Mrs. Sethi arrived here this day, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the Beawar citizens. A procession was taken out through the main streets ending in the public garden. Performing the flag hoisting ceremony Mr. Sethi in a short speech dwelt upon the political, social and cultural value as well as importance of the national flag.

BIG TEJI MANDI IN COTTON MARKETS

But what? 50 Points Teji or 50 Points Mandi and when will appear. If you want to know Consult.

V. J. M.

Opp. Excelsior Cinema, Fort, Bombay.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 21.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT—	
Oct. 3sh. 9 1|4d.	1|8d. Up.
Decr. 3sh. 11 3|4d.	1|4d. Up.
March 4sh. 2d.	1|4d. Up.
CHICAGO WHEAT—	
Septr. Dol. 48 1|4	—1 5|8.
Decr. Dol. 48 1|2	—1 5|8.
March Dol. 51 1|4	—1 1|4.
LONDON LINSEED—	
Sept. £7-6-3	—1sh. 3d.
Market:—Quiet.	
ARGENTINE LINSEED—	
Novr. 10.95	—.10.
Feb. 10.60	—. 6.
Market:—Easy.	
LINSEED OIL (London)—	
Oct|Decr. 13sh.	3d. Up.
Jan|Apr. 14sh. 1 1|2d.	3d. Up.
Market:—Quiet.	
WHEAT CABLE (Chicago)—	

"Prices declined on bear pressure, lower outside markets and liquidation. Closed easy."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 17th Sept.		24,573
Same time last season		25,760
Exports from 1st to 17th Sept.		Nil.
	1931.	1930.
United Kingdom	1,107	1,867
Continent	12,409	18,628
China	10,911	16,855
Japan	13,275	47,987
Coast Ports	2,703	274
U.S.A.	.....	76
Total	40,405	85,697
Total exports by rail, 1st to 17th Sept. 1931		6,910
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st to 17th Sept. 1931		39,386
Same period last year		31,159
Total stock of cotton in Bombay on 31st August, 1931 was		6,84,901
Same time last year		6,14,029

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st to 8th Sept. 1931 1,009

Total for the corresponding period last season 3,033

Total cotton shipped from 1st to 8th Sept. 1931 6,693

Total for the corresponding period last season 8,535

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 19-9-31	741000	1714000
Receipts Yesterday 19-9-31	33000	46000
Exports to date 19-9-31	510000	889000
Stock at Ports 18-9-31	2924000	2238000
Stock Interior Towns 18-9-31	748000	715000
Stock Liverpool 18-9-31	837000	722000
Visible Supply 18-9-31	5068000	4218000
Quantity in Sight 18-9-31	1043000	2055000
Quantity out of Sight 18-9-31	1187000	928000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 31/12 Highest Rs. 32/8 Closing Rs. 32/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/8 Highest Rs. 29/10 Lowest Rs. 28/1 Closing Rs. 29/9/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 27/12 Highest Rs. 29/2 Lowest Rs. 27/8 Closing Rs. 28/13/6.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1663.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1931.

"CONGRESS PRESIDENT YOUR SALESMAN"

Buy Khaddar And Support The Starving

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. JERAJANI.

"The spirit among our people to encourage Swadeshi is no doubt increasing. This feeling has to a great extent helped the boycott of foreign cloth. Almost all the Mills of India have now undertaken to abide by the mandate of the Working Committee. Many mills which had to remain closed while they were under the boycott Ban of the Congress, are to-day working both night and day and when the production of the whole world has gone down by 50 per cent our Swadeshi Mill Industry is prospering and their production has virtually increased by 50 per cent" declared Mr. Jerajani the well-known khaddar propagandist and manager of the Khadi Bhandar, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative.

"But this has given a severe blow to the Khadi movement as a result of which its sale has gone down considerably. This has naturally received the attention of the Congress authorities and all lovers of khadi. In the B. P. C. C. there was a resolution some time back saying that some kind of special protection must be given to the Khadi movement under these circumstances, so that the industry might not suffer leaving thousands who were depending on this to starve."

Mr. Jerajani made a fervant appeal, particularly to the citizens of Bombay, to make the ensuing Gandhi Week successful by emptying the large stock of unsold Khadi lying in various 'Bhandars', in the city and suburbs of Bombay.

IN APRIL 1930.

"When had you the maximum sale of Khader in this Bhandar" questioned our representative and the answer given was "in the month of April 1930 when we sold nearly a lakh of rupees worth of Khadi—nay we were even unable to meet with the demands of the people. That was mainly due to the impetus created in the minds of the people by Mahatmaji. But after the Congress has recognised the products of the Mills as Swadeshi the demand for Khadi has greatly gone down and many who were using Khadi only, formerly, are to day using Mill cloth.

PRESENT DECLINE.

The average sales for Bombay a month has now fallen to Rs. 30,000/- How it is gradually coming down is seen from the following monthly sales for the last five months:—

April	May	June	July	August
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
88,144	39,579	43,769	42,130	30,000

(Approximately)

This is partly due to world depression and the decrease of the purchasing power of the people. It is also greatly attributable to the crusade of the mill products, entering the markets as "Swadeshi". During the Civil Disobedience movement people were taking pride to discard any cloth which is not Khadi and they were going to the Bhandar and purchasing at least one set of Dothi, Gandhi shirt and cap, and discard their foreign or mill made cloth in the Bhandar itself. But to-day when we ask them "what are you wearing" the answer which they give is "this is not Khadi, neither is it foreign, it is only pure Swadeshi". They are satisfied with mill cloth as they think it is equal to Khadi.

HARD LOT OF WOMEN SPINNERS.

Now from all centres of the A. I. S. A. we are receiving reports regarding their accumulated stocks. The A. I. S. A. has invested the last pie available and to-day the position is, that, if a spinner woman goes to the Depot to offer her yarn it is not possible on account of heavy stocks accumulated, to purchase them, and help the hungry woman. Generally spinners come weekly for the selling of the yarn even from distances of eight and ten miles and if they are able to sell all their yarn to the depot they will get nearly Rs. 1-12-0 or Rs. 2/- (per adult) but because now the depot is not in a position to buy the yarn and help them, (for having no capital left or sales) the hungry spinners are deprived of this. It is for this very reason that the Congress President has made the recent appeal to the nation to empty the large stock of Khadi lying idle during the Gandhi Week."

EFFECT OF SARDAR'S APPEAL.

"My four days' experience after the appeal has been made is very encouraging and it appears that Bombay will respond as is its usual character, also Gujarath and every other part of India. The President's appeal to dispose of Rs. 15,00,000/- of khader during the Gandhi Week is not difficult to fulfil, if only the people will take to it seriously," said Mr. Jerajani.

WANTED CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT.

"When Mahatmaji is in London and when we are celebrating his Birthday here, this is indeed the fittest way of celebrating it—a thing that will satisfy him the most. This has already given a stir to the public and if the workers will only try with a determination to carry it out, the President's appeal will not be in vain. It is easy for groups, associations, clubs, and members of the commercial community to come forward and undertake the sale of a thousand rupees worth of Khadi each and thus the programme can be completd. This was done in our last campaign in 1921 when Mahatmaji requested the nation to collect a crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. At that time people had to pay hard cash with no return but this time the congress President has requested you only to purchase and dispose of 15 lakhs of Khadi and save the starving millions of our brothers and sisters of rural areas.

From the suburbs of Bombay 25 such groups have already intimated their willingness of selling a thousand rupees worth of Khadi each. This is indeed a welcome sign and I hope that other parts of Bombay also will follow suit.

In Bombay we have an accumulated stock of Rs. 2,50,000/- worth of Khadi ready in stock and Rs. 50,000/- expecting shortly.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

"During the recent national struggle the people were so "khadi mad" that they purchased white costumes or whatever is sold as Khadi available in the streets so much so many were deceived and obtained only mill cloths or those imported from Japan. This will not help the genuine Khadi manufacturer and we expect that the public will not commit the same mistake this time and will purchase only those certified by A. I. S. A." warned Mr. Jerajani.

"To-day the President of the Indian National Congress is your salesman and it is up to the citizens of Bombay to empty the existing stocks of Khader in the various Bhandars."

CERTIFIED KHADI BHANDARS OF BOMBAY.

1. A. I. S. A. Knadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road.
2. Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Girgaum Back Road.
3. Soorji Vallabhdas Khadi
4. Sudha Khadi Bhandar, Swa-Bazar, Mandvi.
deshi Market, Kalbadevi Road.
5. Sudha Khadi Bhandar, Branch No. 1.
6. A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Dadar.
7. A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Girgaum Tram Terminus.
8. Vile Parle Khadi Bhandar.
9. Santa Cruz Khadi Sangh.

LULL IN HOSTILITIES

Mukden To Be Held Till Position Stabilises.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Reuter cables from China and Japan indicate that there has been a lull in the hostilities in Manchuria since last night when the Japanese occupied a number of railway stations and other strategic points in South Manchuria. Both sides show determination to localise and pacifically conclude the outbreak, but the Japanese intend to hold Mukden till the position has been stabilised.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD BOMB CASE.

High Court Admits Appeal.

The appeal against the conviction of Dahya Dullabh, tailor by profession, who was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, came for admission on Monday before Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee in the Bombay High Court.

Mr. G. N. Thakor, Advocate instructed by Mr. B. G. Thakor, advocate, appeared for the appealant.

The case was that an explosion took place on 27th January 1930 in the appealant's house at Ratanpole, Ahmedabad. One Babu Madhavji was taken to civil hospital and his wrists amputated that very night, on account of the injuries due to the explosion. Babu subsequently made a confession and was made an approver in which he implicated the appellant as having induced Babu to make bombs. The approver also mentioned two other persons who were arrested and placed in the Court but were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The learned sessions judge, the appellant stated, had severely criticised the demeanour of the approver that he was a false witness and agreed with the assessors that the whole story was the invention of Babu's brain. That two prosecution witnesses, viz., Chandu and Behari, were disbelieved by the Sessions Judge. That the approver himself had admitted that he knew bomb-making from a Burmese volunteer. The Sessions Judge however convicted the appellant remarking that though he was not a confirmed revolutionary, he was led away by the unlawfulness then prevailing.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal after hearing argument of Mr. Thakor.

ALL-WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS.

To Be Held At Jerusalem In December.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Jerusalem—It is learned from the President of the Muslim Supreme Council that a Congress of Muslims from all parts of the world will be held at Jerusalem beginning from 7th December.—Reuter.

Riding Comfort Of Franklin Car Attracts Buyers.

While numerous nation-wide investigations carried on in the past two years have disclosed various leading reasons why motorists buy certain cars, it is a significant fact that buyers of Franklin cars have always been almost unanimous in their reasons for selecting the air-cooled type. These investigations have developed the fact that buyers of Franklins were convinced not only of the high efficiency of the air-cooled principle, but also of the fact that Franklin's riding-comfort, appearance and ease of handling more than met present day motoring requirements.

An analysis in connection with Franklin sales made throughout the nation in May and June discloses that 59 per cent. of the persons who bought Franklin cars made their choice primarily because of easy riding experienced during a special campaign of actual demonstrations. Prospective customers were permitted to discover for themselvs the exceptional comfort that has been an outstanding feature of Franklin cars for many years.

This excellent sales result of a "Demonstration Week" made more apparent than ever the fact that all cars do not ride alike, according to Franklin sales officials, and is further evidence that buyers of cars in the Franklin class demand the last word in comfort and convenience.

Another interesting angle that developed from this analysis is that 27 per cent. of Franklin buyers in May and June based their selection on the appearance of the cars and 26 per cent. on ease of handling. Of the engineering principles that entered into selection of the Franklin, air-cooling was easily of first consideration. In almost every case, however, those who gave air-cooling as their primary reason for buying also mentioned ease of handling, riding comfort and appearance.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT TOKIO.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Tokio—A severe earthquake occurred here at 11-20 this morning.

It is feared that there has been considerable damage.—Reuter.

No Damage Nor Casualties

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Tokio—No damage nor casualties have hitherto been caused by the earthquake which was felt over a wide area, including western Japan. The earthquake rocked Tokio buildings and swayed unpleasantly many people who rushed out into streets.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO THEFT IN JUBBULPORE.

Suspect Arrested In Bombay.

Joseph William, described to be a member of a gang of criminals operating in Jubbulpore, has been arrested in Bombay by the C. I. D. The accused is suspected to have been concerned in a case of house-breaking in Jubbulpore in which property worth Rs. 4,000 was stolen.

Sub-Inspector, Pathan attached to the Criminal Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. raided the place of residence of the accused and it is alleged recovered a part of the stolen property.

As the accomplices of the accused are yet to be arrested and the property has to be identified the police placed the accused before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday on a remand application.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody till September 28.

Gandhi Week Celebration.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

The Textile Labour Association has framed an elaborate programme for the celebration of the Gandhi week. The programme includes such items as Khadi Pheri, ideal cleansing, Labour school children's social gathering, processions, Bhajans, inter-communal dinner, cinema shows. A special day is set apart for anti-drink campaign, including a round of places where unlicensed sale of liquor is stated to be going on.—A. P.

C. P. Congress Secretary's Trial

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

The trial of Mr. Dharmadhikari, Secretary C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, commenced in Betul Subdivisional Magistrate's Court on Wednesday last and the examination and cross examination of Police Sub-Inspector lasted till Saturday. The case was then adjourned. The president Provincial Congress Committee appeared in Betul Court on behalf of the accused.—A. P.

Gujerat Anti-Untouchability.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

At the instance of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is in charge of the anti-untouchability work of the Congress, an Association called the Untouchability Removal Association has been formed. The Association will work with a paid staff throughout Gujerat and Kathiawar and conduct a fortnightly paper. Its object is the removal of disabilities incidental to untouchability.—A. P.

HOW MAHATMA SPENT SUNDAY.

Walks Several Miles in Epping Forest.

CHATS WITH A NUMBER OF VISITORS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi, taking advantage of the fine weather, spent some time in the open air to-day. In the morning he took his usual early walk at Bow, afterwards receiving a number of visitors in his cell at Kingsley Hall, including several delegates to the Round Table Conference. He then motored to Epping Forest, where he walked several miles, which he afterwards said he enjoyed extremely.

Gandhiji then visited a house at Buckhurst Hill owned by a member of Fellowship of Reconciliation and talked with members of Fellowship before returning to Kingsley Hall late in the afternoon.—Reuter.

Hindu M.L.A.S On Communal Settlement

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

A largely attended meeting of the Hindu elected members of the Central Legislature was held in the Committee room of the Assembly to focus the Hindu view-point on the communal question and it was decided to cable to the prominent members of the Round Table Conference.

An influential committee representative of the two houses was also formed with full powers to take such further steps as the Committee may consider necessary to insure the communal settlement with a view to promote the growing national solidarity of the people of India.—A.P.

(Continued from Column 7.)

dus are 9,578,805. Sikhs 41,605, Jains 300,748 Muslims 1,069,325 and Christians 5,778.

SIKKIM STATE:—Total population 109,651.

UNITED PROVINCES STATES:—Total population 1,206,070 of which Hindus are 950,724, Muslims 252,131 and Christians 2,890.

WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY:—Total population 3,999,250 of which the Hindus are 3,246,803, Jains 203,626, Muslims 545,569 and Christians 1,396.

CLASSIFICATION BY RELIGION.

The total population, classified according to religion in the Provisional table D, is 350,353,678, which is over 2,000,000 less than the total population dealt with in the first three tables.

13 PER CENT. RISE IN MUSLIM POPULATION.

The figures for Muslims on the other hand are, as in the case of Hindus, available for all provinces. They number 77,743,928 against 68,735,233 in 1921—an increase of 13.1 per cent.

The figures for Christians again are available for all provinces, except Burma, and their numbers are 5,961,794 against 4,496,958 in 1921—an increase of 32.6 per cent.

Jews, in as far as the figures are available, number 20,984 against 21,778 in 1921.

Tribal religions, excluding the figures for Madras and Burma (not yet available), amount to 7,138,211 against 8,493,626 in 1921—a decrease of 19 per cent.

"Minor religions" and "religion not returned" account for the rest of the 350 odd millions, but in the case of this latter category there are a number of re-adjustments to be made in those provinces, in which abstraction is not completed. The figures, therefore, may be taken as approximately final in the case of Hindus and Muslims and, as far as the Punjab is concerned, for the Sikhs. In any case, the alterations to be made in the numbers of religions of smaller numerical importance are not very great, and are more than covered by the total of 1,566,615, shown at present under "minor religions" and "Religion Not Returned."

POPULATION IN TOWNS.

The following are figures for some important towns of India:—

Calcutta 1,419,321 (958,378 males)
Bombay 1,157,851 (745,762 males).
Rangoon 400,415 (271,063 males).
Delhi 447,442 (267,979 males).
Madras 647,228 (341,303 males).
Lahore 429,747 (274,587 males).
Lucknow 274,659 (159,458 males).
Hyderabad 377,006 (199,898 males)
Bangalore (including Civil & Military Station 306,365 (161,059 males).

India's Teeming 35 1/2 Crores

—:o:—

LATEST CENSUS REVELATIONS.

10 P. C. Increase In Total Population

MALES EXCEED FEMALES BY 11 MILLIONS.

The revised census figures show that there is a ten per cent. rise in the total of India's population which is now 352,986,876. Of these 181,921,914 are males and 171,064,962 females. i.e., males exceed females by about 11 millions.

There has been a 10 per cent. increase in the population of Hindus since 1921, 13.1 per cent. of Muslims, 33 per cent. of Sikhs, 8 per cent. of Buddhists, 5 per cent. of Parsis, 32.6 per cent. of Christians and 2 per cent. of Jains, and "Tribal Religions" a 19 per cent. decrease.

In British India the grand total is 271,273,107 of whom Hindus are 176,934,435, Muslims 67,085,510, Sikhs 3,192,169, Christians 3,531,703.

In the Indian States and Agencies the total population is 79,080,571. of whom Hindus are 61,396,377, Sikhs 1,114,273. Jains 796,613, Buddhists 56,841, Muslims 10,658,418 and Christians 2,431,091.

The "Gazette of India" of Saturday's date published the revised figures of the population in India.

A resolution by the Government of India (Home Department) states that the figures published in Table D "may be taken as approximately correct, although they are incomplete in respect of certain parts of the Bombay Presidency and Burma. In some Provinces only the more important religions are shown, so that in the case of some religions whose numbers in a particular Province are few, they are included under head "Minor Religions," and the grand totals are, to this extent, qualified.

The total population of India, dealt with in Tables A. B. and C., is 352,986,876 of which 181,921,914 are males and 171,064,962 females. There is an increase of 10.6 per cent. of population since 1921. The present total population of Hindus throughout India is 238,330,912. Muslims number 77,743,928; Sikhs 4,306,442; and Christians 5,961,794.

In British India the grand total is 271,273,107 of whom Hindus are 176,934,435. Muslims 67,085,510 Sikhs 3,192,169 and Christians 3,531,703.

HINDUS—10 PER CENT. MORE.

Thus out of 350,353,678 persons 238,330,912 are Hindus against 216,734,586 in 1921, representing an increase of 10 per cent. as compared with a rise of 10.7 per cent. in the total population.

The Sikhs number of 43,06,442 (excluding those in the provinces above mentioned). Over 4,000,000 of these are to be found in the Punjab and the Punjab States. In 1921 the Sikhs numbered 3,23,38,803 so that there has been a rise in the decade of more than 33 per cent.

Jains number 12,05,235 as against 11,78,596 in 1921. The figure of Jains is not absolutely complete, so that the rise in percentage is something over 2.

Buddhists, (exclusive of Burma) number about 400,000. The corresponding 1921 figure was 369,325 and the increase, therefore, is about 8 per cent.

Parsees in so far as the figures now available but there are a few outside the Bombay Presidency, number 106,973 against 101,778 in 1921—an increase of 5 per cent.

BRITISH PROVINCES CENSUS TOTALS.

The following are details, province by province, of the population in British India:—

AJMER-MERWARA.—Total population 560,292; Hindus 434,509, Sikhs 341, Jains 19,497, Muslims 97,133 and Christians 6,947.

ASSAM:—Total population 8,622,251; Hindus 4,931,760, Sikhs 2,497, Jains 2,636, Buddhists 14,955, Muslims 2,755,914 and Christians 202,586.

BALUCHISTAN:—Total population 463,508; Hindus 41,432, Sikhs 8,368, Muslims 405,309 and Christians 8,044.

BENGAL:—Total population 50,122,550; Hindus 21,537,921, Buddhists 315,801, Muslims 27,530,321 and Christians 180,572.

BIHAR AND ORISSA:—Total population 37,676,578; Hindus 31,010,660, Muslims 4,264,776 and Christians 341,710.

BOMBAY:—Total population 21,854,841; Hindus 16,619,866, Sikhs 20,723, Jains 199,979, Buddhists 1,890, Zoroastrians 89,543, Muslims 4,452,133, Christians 317,042 and Jews 17,443.

BURMA:—Total population 14,645,969; Hindus 574,697, Jains 77,895, Muslims 606,841.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR:—Total population 15,507,723; Hindus 13,460,105, Muslims 682,854 and Christians 50,584.

COORG:—Total population 163,327; Hindus 146,007, Muslims 13,777 and Christians 3,430.

DELHI:—Total population 636,246; Hindus 399,863, Sikhs 6,437, Jains 5,345, Muslims 208,960 and Christians 16,989.

MADRAS:—Total population 46,575,670; Hindus 40,392,900, Muslims 3,316,083 and Christians 1,770,328.

N. W. F. PROVINCE:—Total population 2,425,076; Hindus 142,971, Sikhs 42,510, Muslims 2,227,303 and Christians 22,213.

PUNJAB:—Total population 23,580,852; Hindus 6,328,588, Sikhs 3,064,144, Jais 35,284, Buddhists 5,723, Muslims 13,332,460 and Christians 414,788.

UNITED PROVINCES AND AGRA AND OUDH:—Total population 48,408,763; Hindus 40,905,523, Sikhs 46,500, Jains 67,954, Muslims 7,181,927 and Christians 205,009.

TOTAL FOR THE STATES.

The following are the grand totals for the States and Agencies. Total population 79,080,571 of which Hindus are 61,396,377, Sikhs 1,114,273, Jains 796,613, Buddhist 56,841, Muslims 10,658,418 and Christians 2,431,091.

The following are the details:—

ASSAM STATES:—Total population 625,606 of which Hindus are 272,890, Muslims 24,600 and Christians 46,660.

BALUCHISTAN STATES:—Total population 405,109 of which Hindus are 11,148, Muslims 393,685.

BARODA STATES:—Total population 2,443,007 of which Hindus are 2,152,071, Sikhs 521, Jains 48,408 Zoroastrians 7,127, Muslims 182,630 and Christians 7,262.

BENGAL STATES:—Total population 973,316 of which Hindus are 641,892, Buddhists 14,532, Muslims 312,619 and Christians 2,768.

BIHAR AND ORISSA STATES:—Total population 4,651,076 of which Hindus are 4,193,878, Muslims 19,807 and Christians 74,613.

BOMBAY STATES:—Total population 4,468,348 of which Hindus are 3,921,050, Jains 87,368, Muslims 414,865, Zoroastrians 1,468 and Christians 16,011.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY:—Total population 6,615,120 of which Hindus are 5,835,486, Sikhs 1,426, Jains 49,780, Muslims 376,173 and Christians 10,476.

CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES:—Total population 2,483,214 of which Hindus are 1,788,401, Muslims 23,254, and Christians 51,701.

GWALIOR STATE:—Total population 3,523,070 of which Hindus are 3,271,576, Jains 45,079, Muslims 204,297 and Christians 1,198.

HYDERABAD STATE:—Total population 14,437,541, of which Hindus are 12,173,327, Sikhs 5,197, Jains 21,543, Muslims 1,535,022 and Christians 151,946.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE:—Total population 3,646,244 of which Hindus are 734,607, Sikhs 50,662, Buddhist 38,725, Muslims 2,817,695 and Christians 2,177.

MADRAS STATES:—Total population 6,754,484 of which Hindus are 4,323,150, Muslims 467,596 and Christians 1,958,811.

MYSORE STATE:—Total population 6,557,302 of which Hindus are 6,015,880, Muslims 398,628 and Christians 87,538.

N. W. F. P. (AGENCIES AND TRIBAL AREAS):—Total population 46,451, of which Hindus are 13,651, Muslims 23,086, Sikhs 5,425, and Christians 4,286.

PUNJAB STATES:—Total population 4,910,005 of which Hindus are 2,271,133, Sikhs 1,007,480, Muslims 1,597,436 and Christians 4,565.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY:—Total population 11,225,712 of which Hin-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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